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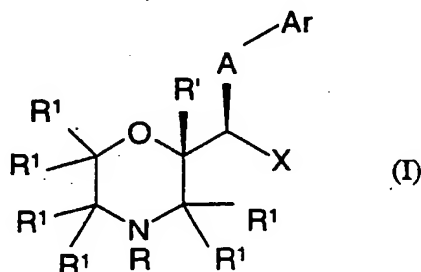
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(54) Title: MORPHOLINE DERIVATIVES



(57) Abstract: Compounds of formula (I), wherein: A
is S or O; R is H; Ar is an optionally substituted phenyl
group; X is an optionally substituted phenyl group, a
C1-C4 alkyl, a C3-C6 cycloalkyl group or a CH₂(C3-C6
cycloalkyl) group; R' is H or C1-C4 alkyl; and each R1
is independently H or C1-C4 alkyl; and pharmaceuti-
cally acceptable salts thereof are selective inhibitors of
norepinephrine re-uptake.



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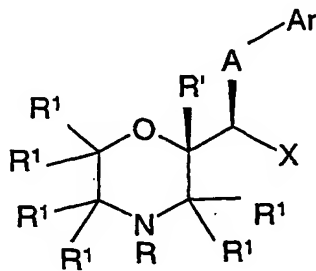
MORPHOLINE DERIVATIVES

This invention relates to novel morpholine compounds, and to their use in selectively inhibiting norepinephrine reuptake.

5 Selective inhibition of norepinephrine reuptake is a relatively new mode of action for the treatment of affective disorders. Norepinephrine appears to play an important role in the disturbances of vegetative function associated with affective, anxiety and cognitive disorders. Atomoxetine hydrochloride is a selective inhibitor of norepinephrine reuptake, and is marketed for the treatment of attention deficit
 10 hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Reboxetine is also a selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor and is marketed for the treatment of depression. WO99/15177 discloses the use of Reboxetine to treat ADHD and WO01/01973 discloses the use of S,S-Reboxetine to treat ADHD.

According to the present invention there is provided a compound of formula

15 (I)



(I)

wherein:

A is S or O;

20 R is H;

Ar is a phenyl group optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents each independently selected from C₁-C₄ alkyl, O(C₁-C₄ alkyl), S(C₁-C₄ alkyl), halo, hydroxy, CO₂(C₁-C₄ alkyl), pyridyl, thiophenyl and phenyl optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents each independently selected from halo, C₁-C₄ alkyl,

25 or O(C₁-C₄ alkyl);

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X is a phenyl group optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents each independently selected from halo, C₁-C₄ alkyl, or O(C₁-C₄ alkyl); a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; a C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl group or a CH₂(C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl) group;

R' is H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

5 each R¹ is independently H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

wherein each above-mentioned C₁-C₄ alkyl group is optionally substituted with one or more halo atoms;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

10 with the proviso that, when A is O, X is a C₁-C₄ alkyl group, a C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl group or a CH₂(C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl) group.

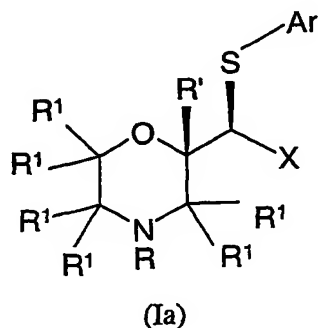
For the compounds of formula (I) above, it is preferred that A is S.

For the compounds of formula (I) above, it is preferred that Ar is phenyl substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents, more preferably with 1 or 2 substituents.

15 When Ar is a substituted phenyl, it is preferred that not more than one of those substituents is a pyridyl, thiophenyl or optionally substituted phenyl group.

Preferred compounds of formula (I) above are those wherein Ar is ortho-substituted.

In a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a compound of formula (Ia)



20 wherein:

R is H;

Ar is a phenyl group;

25 X is a phenyl group;

R' is H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

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each R^1 is independently H or C_1 - C_4 alkyl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In this further preferred embodiment, the group Ar may be substituted or unsubstituted phenyl. For example, Ar may be unsubstituted phenyl or, preferably
5 phenyl substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents, preferably with 1 or 2, for example 1, substituent. When disubstituted, the substituted phenyl group is preferably substituted at the 2- and 5- positions. When monosubstituted, the substituted phenyl group is preferably substituted in the 2- position. Suitable substituents include C_1 - C_4 alkyl, $O(C_1$ - C_4 alkyl), $S(C_1$ - C_4 alkyl), halo, and phenyl
10 optionally substituted with, for example, halo, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, or $O(C_1$ - C_4 alkyl).

In this further preferred embodiment, the group X may be substituted or unsubstituted phenyl. For example, X may be phenyl substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents, preferably with 1 substituent. Suitable substituents include C_1 - C_4 alkyl, $O(C_1$ - C_4 alkyl), and halo.

15 " C_1 - C_4 alkyl" as used herein includes straight and branched chain alkyl groups of 1, 2, 3 or 4 carbon atoms, and may be unsubstituted or substituted. C_1 - C_2 alkyl groups are preferred. Suitable substituents include halo. Thus the term " C_1 - C_4 alkyl" includes haloalkyl. Similar terms defining different numbers of C atoms (e.g. " C_1 - C_3 alkyl") take an analogous meaning. When R' is C_1 - C_4 alkyl it is
20 preferably unsubstituted. When R^1 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl it is preferably unsubstituted.

" C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl" as used herein includes cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl.

"Halo" includes F, Cl, Br and I, and is preferably F or Cl.

"Pyridyl" as used herein includes 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl and 4-pyridyl.

25 "Thiophenyl" as used herein includes 2-thiophenyl and 3-thiophenyl.

For the compounds of formula (I) above, R' is preferably H or Me. More preferably R' is H.

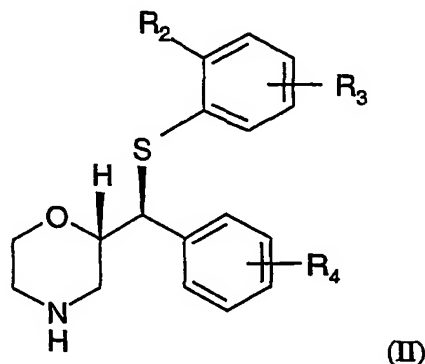
For the compounds of formula (I) above, each R^1 is preferably H or Me with 0, 1, 2 or 3 of R^1 being Me. More preferably only 1 R^1 is Me. Most preferably all R^1
30 are H.

For the compounds of formula (I) above, it is preferred that R' and all R^1 are H.

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A particularly preferred substituted C₁-C₄ alkyl group for the group Ar is trifluoromethyl.

A preferred group of compounds according to the present invention is represented by the formula (II);



5

wherein

R₂ and R₃ are each independently selected from H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, O(C₁-C₄ alkyl), S(C₁-C₄ alkyl), halo and phenyl; and

10 R₄ is selected from H and C₁-C₄ alkyl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

R₂ is preferably C₁-C₃ alkyl (especially trifluoromethyl), O(C₁-C₃ alkyl) (especially methoxy or trifluoromethoxy), F or Ph. R₃ is preferably H. R₃ is also preferably F. R₄ is preferably H.

Compounds of the present invention are selective inhibitors of
15 norepinephrine reuptake. Biogenic amine transporters control the amount of biogenic amine neurotransmitters in the synaptic cleft. Inhibition of the respective transporter leads to a rise in the concentration of that neurotransmitter within the synaptic cleft. Compounds of Formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts preferably exhibit a K_i value less than 500nM at the norepinephrine transporter
20 as determined using the scintillation proximity assay as described below. More preferred compounds of Formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts exhibit a K_i value less than 100nM at the norepinephrine transporter. More preferred compounds of Formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts exhibit a K_i value less than 50nM at the norepinephrine transporter. Especially
25 preferred compounds of Formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts

exhibit a K_i value less than 20nM at the norepinephrine transporter. Preferably, compounds of the present invention selectively inhibit the norepinephrine transporter relative to the serotonin and dopamine transporters by a factor of at least five, more preferably by a factor of at least ten. Advantageously, they have a reduced interaction (both as substrate and inhibitor) with the liver enzyme Cytochrome P450 (CYP2D6) compared with other norepinephrine-reuptake inhibitors, such as reboxetine. That is to say, they preferably exhibit less than 75% metabolism via the CYP2D6 pathway according to the CYP2D6 substrate assay described below and they preferably exhibit an IC_{50} of $>6\mu M$ according to the CYP2D6 inhibitor assay described below. They are indicated for the treatment of disorders associated with norepinephrine dysfunction in mammals, especially humans, including children, adolescents and adults.

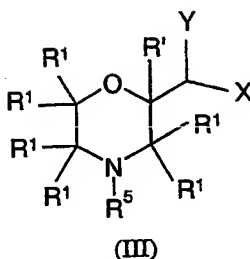
The term "norepinephrine dysfunction" as used herein refers to a reduction in the amount of norepinephrine neurotransmitter within the synaptic cleft below that which would be considered to be normal. Thus the phrase "disorders associated with norepinephrine dysfunction in mammals" refers to disorders which are associated with a reduction in the amount of norepinephrine neurotransmitter within the synaptic cleft below that which would be considered to be normal for the mammalian species in question. Some examples of disorders currently believed to be associated with reduced levels of norepinephrine within the synaptic cleft are detailed below.

The compounds of the present invention are also indicated for the treatment of disorders which are ameliorated by an increase in the amount of norepinephrine neurotransmitter within the synaptic cleft of a mammal above that which would be considered to be normal for the mammalian species in question.

The term "treatment" as used herein refers to both curative and prophylactic treatment of disorders associated with norepinephrine dysfunction.

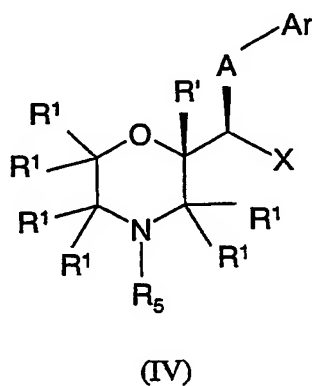
Compounds of the present invention may be prepared by reacting a compound of the formula (III):

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where R₅ is a protecting group, e.g. benzyl, and X, R' and R¹ are as formula (I) above and Y is a leaving group, with an aryl thiol or hydroxy aryl compound. Examples of suitable leaving groups include halo and mesylate, but the nature of the leaving group is not critical.

Compounds of the present invention may also be prepared by deprotecting a compound of the formula (IV):

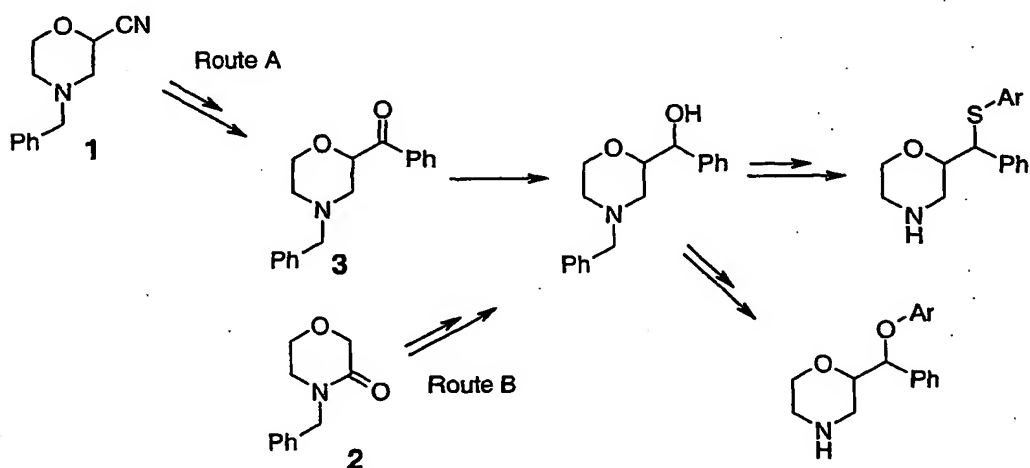


where R₅ is a protecting group, e.g. benzyl, and A, Ar, X, R' and R¹ are as defined in formula (I) above to provide a compound of formula (I), optionally followed by the step of forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

Suitable N-protecting groups will be known to the person skilled in the art as will methods for their removal. Further information on suitable deprotecting groups is contained in the well known text "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", Theodora W. Greene and Peter G.M. Wuts, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1999, pp.494-653. Preferred N-protecting groups include benzyl, allyl, carbamates such as benzyloxycarbonyl (cbz) and t-butyloxycarbonyl (boc) and amides.

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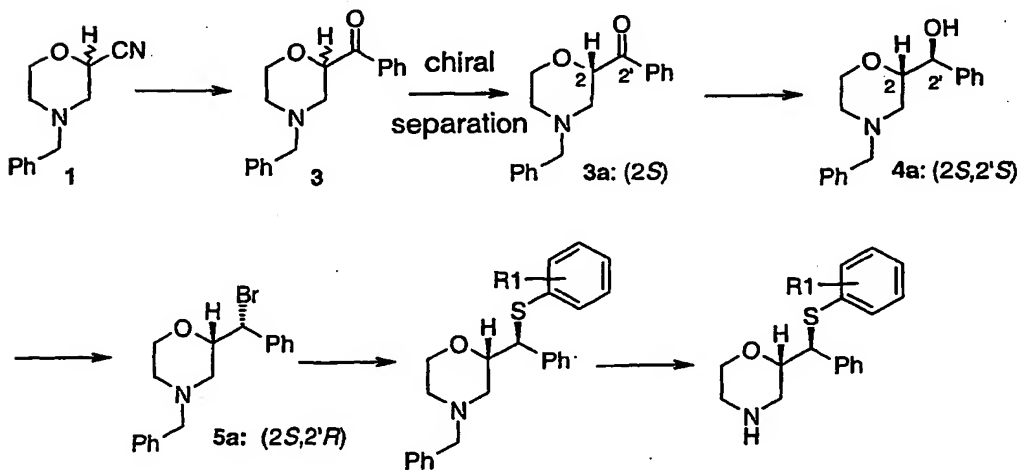
For example, compounds of the present invention may be prepared by conventional organic chemistry techniques from N-benzyl-cyanomorpholine 1 (Route A) or N-benzyl-morpholinone 2 (Route B) as outlined in Scheme 1 below: For clarity, X is shown as phenyl and R' and R¹ are shown as H. It will be appreciated that analogous methods could be applied for other possible identities of X, R' and R¹.



Scheme 1

10

More detail of Route A is given in Scheme 2:

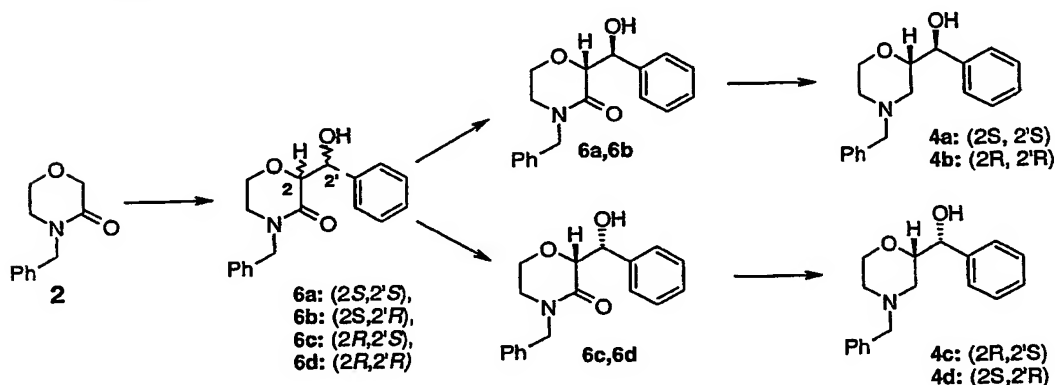


Scheme 2

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The amino alcohol 4a can be obtained by reaction of N-benzyl-cyanomorpholine 1 with a Grignard reagent, followed by acid hydrolysis to give racemic phenyl ketone 3 which may be separated on chiral HPLC. (2S)-Phenyl ketone 3a may then be reduced with DIP-Cl to give 4a in high diastereomeric excess. The amino alcohol 4a is converted into benzyl bromide 5a, to give the desired N-substituted aryl thio morpholines after displacement with the requisite aryl thiol. N-substituted aryloxy morpholines may be obtained in an analogous manner by displacement with the requisite hydroxyaryl compound. Alternatively, N-substituted aryloxy morpholines may be obtained by addition of a strong base, such as sodium hydride, to the amino alcohol 4a to form a nucleophilic alkoxide followed by an S_NAr reaction with an Ar group substituted with a suitable leaving group (e.g. F). Deprotection of the tertiary amine gives the final products.

Detail of route B is given in Scheme 3:



Scheme 3

15

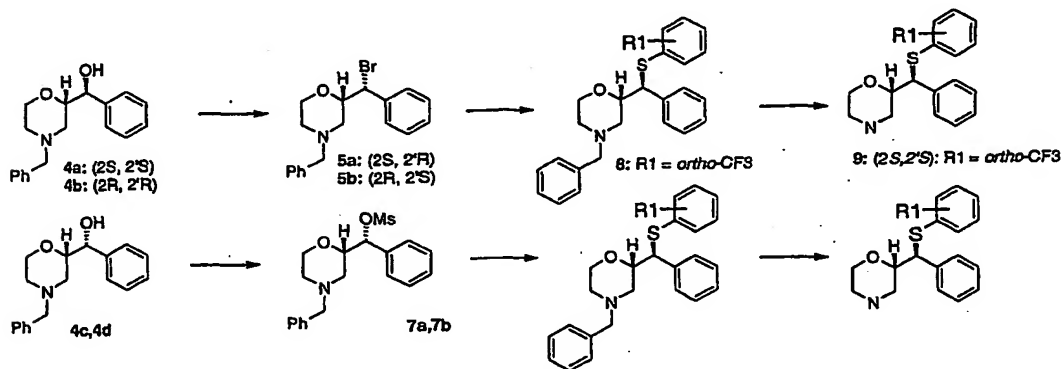
Treatment of N-benzyl morpholinone 2 with a strong base such as lithium diisopropylamide at low temperature followed by addition of benzaldehyde gives aldol adducts 6a-6d as a 2:1 mixture of diastereomer pairs 6a,6b and 6c,6d, which may be separated using conventional chromatographic techniques. Reduction with a borane reagent at elevated temperatures gives diastereomeric amino alcohol pairs 4a,4b and 4c,4d respectively.

20

Amino alcohol pair 4a,4b may be converted to bromide 5a,5b and further to racemic aryl thio morpholines as outlined in Scheme 4. Amino alcohol pair 4c,4d may be converted into the corresponding mesylate. Displacement with the requisite

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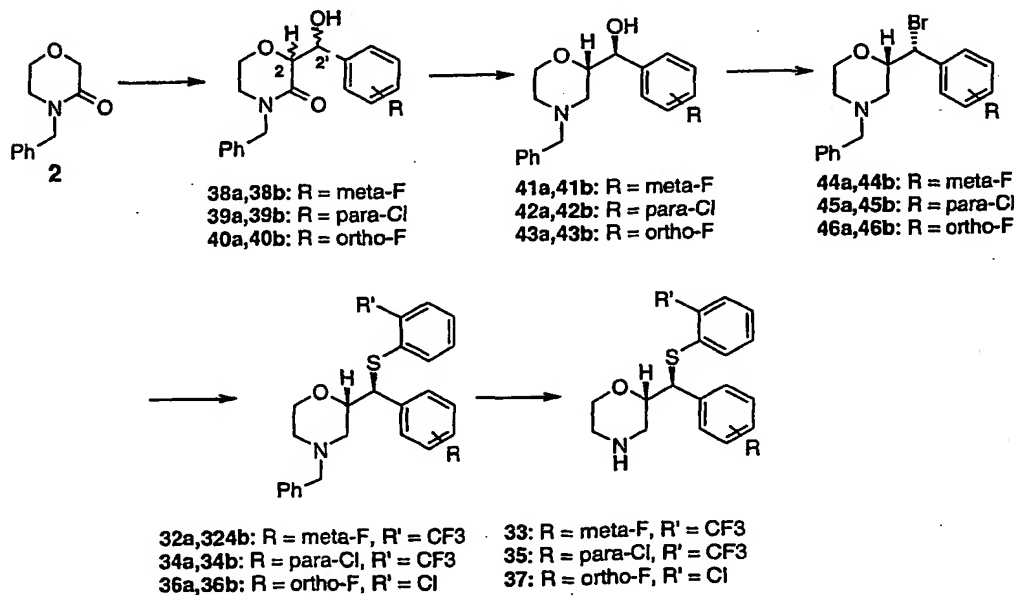
thiol, followed by removal of the nitrogen protecting group furnishes aryl thiol morpholines as racemic mixtures of two diastereomers. The racemic aryl thiol morpholines may be separated into enantiomerically pure products using chiral HPLC technology. N-substituted aryloxy morpholines may be obtained in an analogous manner by displacement with the requisite hydroxyaryl compound.



Scheme 4

Aryl-substituted morpholines 33, 35, 37 may be obtained from morpholinone 2 as outlined in Scheme 5:

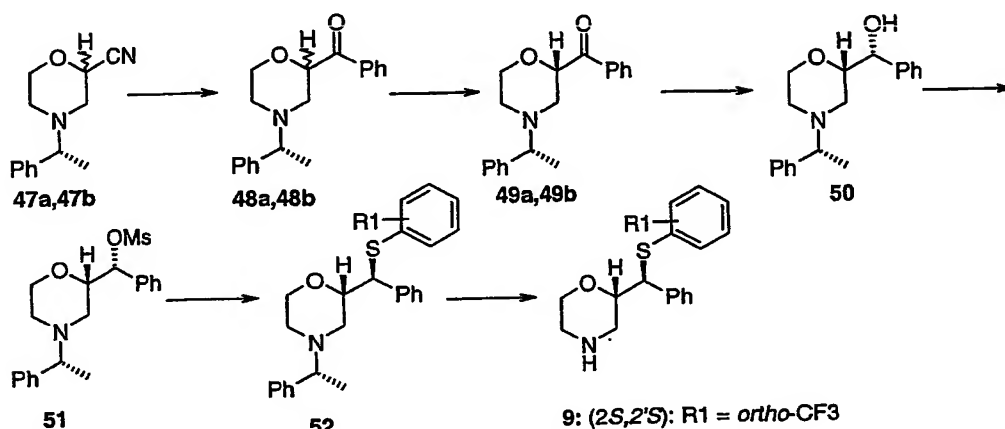
10



Scheme 5

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An alternative route to 9 is outlined in Scheme 6. This route makes use of a chiral auxiliary and gives 9 in enantiomerically pure form.



Scheme 6

5

In addition to the compounds of formula I and formula II, and processes for the preparation of said compounds, the present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound of formula I or formula II or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

10

Further, the present invention provides a compound of formula I or formula II or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use as a pharmaceutical; and a compound of formula I or formula II or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use as a selective inhibitor of the reuptake of norepinephrine.

15

The present compounds and salts may be indicated for the treatment of disorders associated with norepinephrine dysfunction in mammals, including affective, anxiety, and cognitive disorders.

20

Disorders associated with norepinephrine dysfunction in mammals include, for example, nervous system conditions selected from the group consisting of an addictive disorder and withdrawal syndrome, an adjustment disorder (including depressed mood, anxiety, mixed anxiety and depressed mood, disturbance of conduct, and mixed disturbance of conduct and mood), an age-associated learning and mental disorder (including Alzheimer's disease), alcohol addiction, anorexia

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nervosa, apathy, an attention-deficit disorder (ADD) due to general medical conditions, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) including the predominantly inattentive type of ADHD and the predominantly hyperactive-impulsive type of ADHD, bipolar disorder, bulimia nervosa, chronic fatigue syndrome, chronic or acute stress, cognitive disorders including mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and cognitive impairment associated with schizophrenia (CIAS), conduct disorder, cyclothymic disorder, dementia of the Alzheimers type (DAT), depression (including adolescent depression and minor depression), dysthymic disorder, emotional dysregulation, fibromyalgia and other somatoform disorders (including somatization disorder, conversion disorder, pain disorder, hypochondriasis, body dysmorphic disorder, undifferentiated somatoform disorder, and somatoform NOS), generalized anxiety disorder, hypotensive states including orthostatic hypotension, incontinence (i.e., stress incontinence, genuine stress incontinence, and mixed incontinence), an inhalation disorder, an intoxication disorder, mania, migraine headaches, neuropathic pain, nicotine addiction, obesity (i.e., reducing the weight of obese or overweight patients), obsessive compulsive disorders and related spectrum disorders, oppositional defiant disorder, pain including chronic pain, neuropathic pain and antinociceptive pain, panic disorder, peripheral neuropathy, post-traumatic stress disorder, premenstrual dysphoric disorder (i.e., premenstrual syndrome and late luteal phase dysphoric disorder), psoriasis, psychoactive substance use disorders, a psychotic disorder (including schizophrenia, schizoaffective and schizophreniform disorders), seasonal affective disorder, a sleep disorder (such as narcolepsy and enuresis), social phobia (including social anxiety disorder), a specific developmental disorder, selective serotonin reuptake inhibition (SSRI) "poop out" syndrome (i.e., wherein a patient who fails to maintain a satisfactory response to SSRI therapy after an initial period of satisfactory response), TIC disorders (e.g., Tourette's Disease), tobacco addiction and vascular dementia.. The compounds of the present invention are particularly suitable for the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, ADHD.

Thus, the present invention also provides a compound of formula I or formula II or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for selectively inhibiting the reuptake of norepinephrine. Preferably such selective inhibition occurs within

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mammalian cells (including mammalian cell membrane preparations), especially those found within the central and/or peripheral nervous system. More preferably such selective inhibition occurs within the cells of the central nervous system of a mammal, especially a human, in need thereof. The present invention also provides a
5 compound of formula I or formula II or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for treating disorders associated with norepinephrine dysfunction in mammals; and the use of a compound of formula I or formula II, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for selectively inhibiting the reuptake of norepinephrine; and the use of a compound of formula I or formula II,
10 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of disorders associated with norepinephrine dysfunction in mammals, including the disorders listed herein.

Further, the present invention provides a method for selectively inhibiting the reuptake of norepinephrine in mammals, comprising administering to a patient
15 in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula I or formula II or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; and a method for treating disorders associated with norepinephrine dysfunction in mammals, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula I or formula II or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

20 The present invention includes the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of formula I and formula II. Suitable salts include acid addition salts, including salts formed with inorganic acids, for example hydrochloric, hydrobromic, nitric, sulphuric or phosphoric acids, or with organic acids, such as organic carboxylic or organic sulphonic acids, for example, acetoxymaleic, citric,
25 glycolic, *o*- mandelic-l, mandelic-dl, mandelic d, maleic, mesotartaric monohydrate, hydroxymaleic, fumaric, lactobionic, malic, methanesulphonic, napsylic, naphthalenedisulfonic, naphtoic, oxalic, palmitic, phenylacetic, propionic, pyridyl hydroxy pyruvic, salicylic, stearic, succinic, sulphanilic, tartaric, 2-hydroxyethane sulphonic, toluene-p-sulphonic, and xinafoic acids.

30 In addition to the pharmaceutically acceptable salts, other salts are included in the invention. They may serve as intermediates in the purification of compounds

or in the preparation of other, for example pharmaceutically acceptable, acid addition salts, or are useful for identification, characterisation or purification.

It will be appreciated that compounds of formula I and formula II possess one or more asymmetric carbon atoms, and that the present invention is directed specifically to individual stereoisomers. The particular stereochemistry of the present compounds is essential to the pharmacological profile of the compounds. In the present specification, where a structural formula does not specify the stereochemistry at one or more chiral centres, it encompasses all possible stereoisomers and all possible mixtures of stereoisomers (including, but not limited to, racemic mixtures), which may result from stereoisomerism at each of the one or more chiral centers.

The compounds of the present invention may be used as medicaments in human or veterinary medicine. The compounds may be administered by various routes, for example, by oral or rectal routes, topically or parenterally, for example by injection, and are usually employed in the form of a pharmaceutical composition.

Such compositions may be prepared by methods well known in the pharmaceutical art and normally comprise at least one active compound in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, excipient or carrier. In making the compositions of the present invention, the active ingredient will usually be mixed with a carrier or diluted by a carrier, and/or enclosed within a carrier which may, for example, be in the form of a capsule, sachet, paper or other container. Where the carrier serves as a diluent, it may be solid, semi-solid, or liquid material which acts as a vehicle, excipient or medium for the active ingredient. Thus, the composition may be in the form of tablets, lozenges, sachets, cachets, elixirs, suspensions, solutions, syrups, aerosols (as a solid or in a liquid medium), ointments containing, for example, up to 10% by weight of the active compound, soft and hard gelatin capsules, suppositories, injection solutions and suspensions and sterile packaged powders.

Some examples of suitable carriers are lactose, dextrose, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, alkylene glycols, polyethylene glycols, glycerol triacetate, gelatin, carbohydrates such as starch and petroleum jelly, sucrose sorbitol, mannitol, starches, gum acacia, calcium phosphate, alginates, tragacanth, gelatin, syrup, methyl

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cellulose, methyl- and propyl- hydrobenzoate, talc, magnesium stearate and mineral oil. The compounds of formula (I) can also be lyophilized and the lyophilizates obtained used, for example, for the production of injection preparations. The preparations indicated can be sterilized and/or can contain auxiliaries such as lubricants, preservatives, stabilizers and/or wetting agents, emulsifiers, salts for affecting the osmotic pressure, buffer substances, colourants, flavourings and/or one or more further active compounds, e.g. one or more vitamins. Compositions of the invention may be formulated so as to provide, quick, sustained or delayed release of the active ingredient after administration to the patient by employing procedures well known in the art.

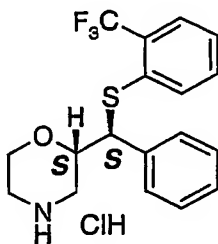
The compositions are preferably formulated in a unit dosage form, each dosage unit containing from about 5 to about 500 mg, more usually about 25 to about 300 mg, of the active ingredient. The term "unit dosage form" refers to physically discrete units suitable as unitary doses for human subjects and other mammals, each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active material calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect, in association with a suitable pharmaceutical carrier.

The following examples illustrate compounds of the present invention and methods for their preparation .

Examples

Stereochemical conventions

The absolute stereochemistry of the following compound according to the present invention was determined as (2*S*,2'*S*) using X-ray crystallography.



X-ray crystallographic data for the above compound is listed in Tables 1-6 herein.

All of the Examples herein were obtained as single isomers either through the use of chirally pure starting material or chiral separation methods, such as HPLC or fractional crystallization of salts formed from chiral acids/bases.

5

General Synthetic Procedures for the preparation of Examples 1-17

The numbers included in the following Sections refer to the compounds illustrated on pages 7-10 herein.

10

General Procedure 1: Preparation of racemic N-substituted aryl thiols

To a solution of **5a,5b** (0.02 g, 0.52 mmol) and the requisite aryl thiol (1.1 eq) in anhydrous dimethylformamide (1 ml) at room temperature under nitrogen was added cesium carbonate (1.1 eq, 0.19 g, 0.57 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated to 95°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, diluted with ethyl acetate, then washed sequentially with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulphate and finally concentrated *in vacuo*.

15

General Procedure 2a: Deprotection of N-substituted aryl thiols

20

To a solution of the requisite *N*-benzyl aryl thiol in anhydrous dichloromethane (5ml) was added solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 2 eq) and α -chloroethyl chloroformate (3 to 10 eq) at room temperature under nitrogen. The reaction mixture was heated to 40°C and followed by LCMS analysis. After completion the reaction mixture was filtered, and the resin washed with dichloromethane. The combined organic phases were concentrated *in vacuo*. Methanol (HPLC grade, 25 ml) was added and the solution heated to 60°C for 1.5 to 4 hours. After complete consumption of starting material the methanol solution was evaporated to give a solid which was further purified as detailed for individual compounds.

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General Procedure 2b: Deprotection of N-substituted aryl thiols

To a solution of the requisite *N*-benzyl aryl thiol (1 eq) in ethyl acetate at room temperature was added phenylchloroformate (3 eq). The mixture was warmed under reflux for 2 hours. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and
5 30% NaOH with water was added over 1 hour. The biphasic system was stirred for 1.5 hours at room temperature and the organic layer was separated. The organic layer was washed with water, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and rinsed with ethyl acetate.

To the mixture of carbamate and benzylchloride in ethyl acetate was added
10 5.6M dimethylamine in ethanol. The solution was warmed under reflux (70-72°C) for 2 hours. After cooling at room temperature, water and 12N HCl were added and the mixture was stirred for 10 minutes. The layers were separated and the organic phase was washed twice with water. Then the organic layer was concentrated (T=50°C) until crystallization. MeOH was added and approx. 40% of solvent was
15 then removed under reduce pressure, this operation was repeated. The heterogeneous mixture was stirred for 0.5 hours at room temperature and filtered. The precipitate was washed twice with MeOH and dried under reduce pressure at 40°C to yield the carbamate.

To a biphasic mixture of 30% NaOH and isopropanol warmed to 65°C, was
20 added the carbamate. The heterogeneous mixture was warmed under reflux for 4 hours and then cooled to room temperature and post-agitated overnight. The organic layer was concentrated under reduce pressure and the yellow solid obtained was added to a mixture of AcOEt and 1N NaOH. After separation of the layers, the organic one was washed with 1N NaOH. The aqueous layers were combined and
25 extracted with AcOEt. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduce pressure to dryness to obtain the free amine.

General Procedure 3: Conversion of amines into hydrochloride salts

To a solution of the requisite amine in dry diethyl ether (1 ml) was added
30 hydrochloric acid (500 µl of a 1M solution in diethyl ether). A white precipitate immediately formed. The suspension was then sonicated for 5 minutes. Ether was

-17-

blown off with a stream of nitrogen and the samples were dried under high vacuum for several hours to give the hydrochloride salts in near quantitative yield as white solids.

5 *General Procedure 4: Aldoladdition with substituted benzaldehydes*

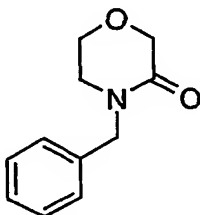
Preparation of 38a,38b; 39a,39b; 40a,40b

N-Benzylmorpholinone (1.0 eq) and the requisite aldehyde (1.1 eq) were dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (25 ml) under nitrogen and the reaction cooled to -78°C. Then, lithium diisopropylamide (1.1 eq of a 2M solution in
10 heptane/tetrahydrofuran/ethylbenzene) was added over approximately 20 minutes, whilst maintaining the reaction temperature below -78°C. The resulting yellow solution was stirred at -78°C for 1 hour and then allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction was quenched with saturated ammonium chloride solution (25 ml) and extracted into ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were
15 dried with magnesium sulphate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*, to give a yellow oil which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane 70/100 [v/v]).

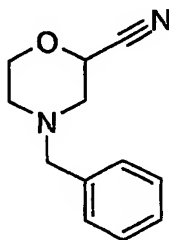
General Procedure 5: Reduction of substituted aldol adducts

20 **Preparation of 41a,41b; 42a,42b; 43a,43b**

To a solution of the requisite amide 38a,38b, 39a,39b or 40a,40b (1.1 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran under nitrogen at room temperature was slowly added borane (4 eq of a 1M solution in tetrahydrofuran). The solution was stirred at 60°C for 2 hours. The reaction was cooled to room temperature; dry methanol
25 (excess) was slowly added, followed by aqueous hydrochloric acid solution (1M, excess). The reaction mixture was heated to 60°C for 1 hour and quenched with aqueous potassium carbonate solution (1M, excess) and extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulphate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* yielding a yellow oil which was purified
30 by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane 10/100 [v/v]).

Preparation of intermediates for the synthesis of Examples 1-17**4-Benzylmorpholin-3-one (2)**

- 5 A solution of *N*-benzyl-*N*-(2-hydroxyethyl) chloroacetamide (627.7 g, 2.76 mol) in *tert*-butanol (0.9 l) was stirred under nitrogen while warming to 25-30°C. Potassium *tert*-butoxide (2.897 l of a 1M solution in *tert*-butanol, 2.90 mol, 1.05 eq) was added over 2 hours. The reaction mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 90 minutes. Ice-cold water (6 l) was added and the resultant cloudy solution
10 extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulphate and evaporated *in vacuo* to give a light brown oil (441 g, 84%), which was used in the next stage without further purification; MW 191.23; C₁₁H₁₃NO₂; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.29-7.40 (5H, m), 4.67 (2H, s), 4.28 (2H, s), 3.87 (2H, t, 5 Hz), 3.31 (2H, t, 5 Hz); LCMS: (12 min method) m/z 192 [M+H]⁺
15 @ Rt 1.00 min.

4-Benzyl-morpholine-2-carbonitrile (1)

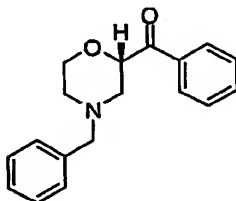
- A one-litre reactor with mechanical stirring, cooled by an ice bath, was
20 charged with *N*-benzylethanolamine (172.2 g; 1 equiv. available from Aldrich Chemical Company). 2-Chloroacrylonitrile (100 g; 1 equiv. available from Aldrich Chemical Company) was added dropwise over 2 minutes. The temperature was maintained between 23 °C and 29 °C by means of the ice bath and subsequently a water bath at 15 °C. *N*-Benzylethanolamine was still detected on TLC after 4.5 h

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stirring. After one night stirring at room temperature (water bath), no *N*-benzylethanolamine was detectable by ^1H NMR. The mixture was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran and transferred to a 2 L reactor cooled to -5°C by ice/ NaCl bath. The total volume of tetrahydrofuran was 1.35 L. Potassium *tert*-butoxide (148 g; 1.1 equiv.) was added by portions in 1 hour, keeping the reaction temperature at $0\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. After 1 hour post-stirring at 0°C , the mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO_3 (500 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether (500 mL). Organic layers were dried on MgSO_4 and evaporated to dryness. The title compound (149.8 g; 65%) was obtained after percolation of the 250 g dry residue on 1 kg of SiO_2 , eluting with the following gradient:

5% AcOEt – 95% n-heptane	2.5 L
10% AcOEt – 90% n-heptane	2 L
15% AcOEt – 85% n-heptane	2 L
20% AcOEt – 80% n-heptane	5 L

(2S)-(4-Benzyl-morpholin-2-yl)-phenyl-methanone (3a) and (2R)-(4-Benzyl-morpholin-2-yl)-phenyl-methanone (3b) preparation *via* Route A in Scheme 1



15

A 3l double jacket reactor was charged with 1 (135.05 g; 1eq) (obtained by the method above or by the method disclosed in King, F.K.; Hadley, M.S.; Joiner, K.T.; Martin, R.T.; Sanger, G.J.; Smith, D.M.; Smith, G.E.; Smith, P.; Turner, D.H.; Watts, E.A., J. Med. Chem. 1993, 36(6), 683.) and dry diethyl ether (1.4 l). Alternatively, toluene may be used in place of diethyl ether. When $T_j = 0^\circ\text{C}$ and $T_m = 1^\circ\text{C}$ (T_j = temperature of the jacket, T_m = temperature of the mass), phenyl magnesium chloride (2M sol. in tetrahydrofuran, 360 ml, 1.08 equiv., available from Aldrich Chemical Company) was added dropwise over 1 hour. T_m rose to 4°C

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-20-

and came back to 2°C at the end of the addition. T_m was progressively raised to 17.5°C within 45 minutes and the mixture stirred at this temperature for another 45 minutes. The reactor was cooled down to T_m=2°C and T_j=0°C (75 minutes) and hydrochloric acid (700ml of 5N solution) was added in two portions. T_m rose to 33°C. After some minutes, the hydrochloride salt of the ketone crystallised. When T_m=T_j=room temperature, the triphasic suspension was filtered. The organic layer of the mother liquors, which contains impurities, was eliminated. The filtration cake was then washed with methylene chloride (700 ml). This liquor was charged in the reactor with the acid aqueous layer. Treatment of the hydrochloride salt: After drying under vacuum, 164.4 g of the hydrochloride contaminated with MgCl₂ were suspended in a biphasic mixture of water/ methylenechloride (500 ml/800 ml). The suspension was basified with aqueous sodium hydroxide (75 ml of a 30% solution) under ice bath cooling. Mg(OH)₂ precipitated and the aqueous layer was extracted with methylene chloride. The organic layers are filtered on a bed of Celite 512 after adding some Celite to the layers themselves. The filtered organic phase was dried over magnesium sulphate and evaporated to dryness. The ketone crystallizes readily on standing (132.4 g; 70%). Treatment of the mother liquors: The combined organic phases were washed with aqueous sodium hydroxide (750ml of a 2N solution). Celite 512 (160 g) was added to the suspension which was then filtrated through a bed of Celite. The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with methylene chloride. The combined organic phases were dried over magnesium sulphate and evaporated to dryness to provide 35.8 g of 3a,3b enriched with unreacted nitrile. Compound 3a was obtained after separation using chiral HPLC on a Daicel chiralpak AD 20µm column with 100% Ethanol / 0.3% DMEA as eluent at a flow rate of 150ml/min and UV-detection at 300nm. Alternatively, the two enantiomers may be separated by fractional crystallization from acetonitrile using from 0.55 to 1 equivalent of dibenzoyltartaric acid to generate diastereoisomeric salts of the title compound. The crystals may be collected by filtration and neutralized with 30% NaOH to afford the optically enriched title compound.

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(2S)-(4-Benzyl-morpholin-2-yl)-phenyl-methanone (3a) and (2R)-(4-Benzyl-morpholin-2-yl)-phenyl-methanone (3b) – One pot synthesis

A 1600 L GL reactor under N₂ was successively loaded with 2-chloroacrylonitrile (33.2 kg, 379 moles) and toluene (114 L) at 21°C. Then, N-benzylethanolamine (57 kg, 377 moles) was added and the reaction mixture was post-agitated at room temperature for about 17 h. Then, the mixture was diluted with toluene (336 L), cooled down to -12.4 °C and potassium t-butoxide (42.3 kg, 377 moles) was added in portions (10) maintaining -13.7 °C ≤ T_{mass} ≤ -2.8 °C. The mixture was post-agitated at about 0°C for 2.5 h, quenched by adding ultra pure water (142.5 L) maintaining 2.1 °C ≤ T_{mass} ≤ 8.7 °C. The aqueous layer (176 kg) was separated after 35 minutes of post-stirring allowing the mixture to reach 15 °C and the toluene layer was washed with ultra pure water (142.5 L) and the aqueous layer (162 kg) was separated. The organic layer was then concentrated under reduced pressure (150 mbars) maintaining T_{mass} ≤ 60 °C in order to distill 162 kg of toluene. The filtrates were then diluted with toluene (114 L) and treated with SiO₂ (Merck silica gel 60, 0.063-0.1 mm, 74.1 kg) under agitation at room temperature for 1.25 h. SiO₂ was filtered and rinsed with toluene (2x114 L). Then, the filtrates were concentrated under reduced pressure (150 mbars) maintaining T_{mass} ≤ 60 °C in order to distill 351.8 kg of toluene (KF : 0.01 % w/w H₂O).

The solution of 4-Benzyl-morpholine-2-carbonitrile (169.2 kg) was diluted with toluene (157 L) and was cooled to 0°C and phenylmagnesiumchloride (25 wt. % solution in THF, 213 kg, 389 moles, 1.36 molar equiv.) was slowly added (over 3.5 h) to the reaction mixture, maintaining the temperature at -3 °C ≤ T_{mass} ≤ 7 °C. The reaction mixture was post-stirred for 2 hours at T_{mass} ≈ 0°C. Then, the quench was performed by adding acetic acid (8.55 L, T_{mass} = 5 → 17.2 °C), post stirring 10 minutes and cooling to 5 °C before adding an acetic acid / water mixture (229 L, 33/67 v/v). During the quench, addition was performed at such a rate that T_{mass} did not exceed 20°C (typical T_{mass} = 4.6 °C to 10.4 °C). The mixture was post-agitated overnight at RT and the aqueous layer (285.8 kg) was extracted.

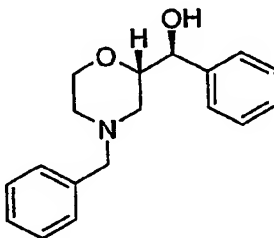
The toluene layer was cooled to 0°C and a 5 N NaOH aqueous solution (420.1 kg) was slowly added maintaining the temperature at -2.4 °C ≤ T_{mass} ≤ 11 °C. The reaction mixture was post-stirred for 1h and the aqueous layer (494.8 kg) was extracted. The toluene layer was concentrated under reduced pressure (50.

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mbars) maintaining $T_{\text{mass}} \leq 60^\circ\text{C}$ in order to distill 356.2 kg of toluene and isopropanol (180.4 kg) was added. The toluene was stripped off under reduced pressure (100 mbars) maintaining $T_{\text{mass}} \leq 60^\circ\text{C}$ in order to distill 186.4 kg of toluene and isopropanol (135 kg) was added again to the mixture. A last distillation of toluene was performed under reduced pressure (50 mbars) maintaining $T_{\text{mass}} \leq 60^\circ\text{C}$ in order to distill 131 kg of toluene and isopropanol (49.4 kg) was finally added to the mixture and the solution was stirred at RT until crystallization (17 minutes).

Ultra pure water was added (125.4 L) and the mixture was stirred overnight at RT and cooled down to about 0°C for 1 hour. The precipitate was filtered and rinsed with a cooled water/isopropanol 50/50 v/v solution (76.6 kg). The wet precipitate was dried under vacuum at $T_{\text{jack}} = 35^\circ\text{C}$ for 96 hours to obtain the title compound as an off-white powder with 59 % overall yield. The title compound may be resolved by the fractional crystallisation process described above.

(S)-Phenyl[(2S)-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholin-2-yl]methanol (4a)

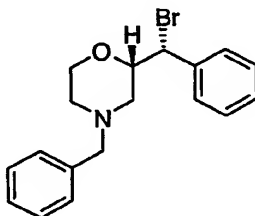


To a stirred solution of [(-)-B-chlorodisopinocampheylborane] (45 g, 140 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (300 ml) under nitrogen was added 3a (7.97 g, 28.4 mmol) in one portion. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. The mixture was evaporated *in vacuo* and extracted from 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution into ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried, filtered and evaporated. The crude product was taken up in chloroform/methanol (1:1 [v/v]) and absorbed onto 150g SCX-2 ion exchange resin. After elution of borane residues with methanol the product was eluted with 2M ammonia in methanol. Removal of solvent *in vacuo* yielded the product as

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yellow oil. This was further purified by flash chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/isohexane 80/20 [v/v]). After removal of solvents, the product crystallised on standing (6.73g, 84%); MW 283.37; $C_{18}H_{21}NO_2$; 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 7.32-7.45 (10H, m), 4.67 (1H, d, 7 Hz), 4.03 (1H, dt, 11 Hz and 2 Hz), 3.86-3.73 (2H, m),
5 3.64 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 3.39 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 3.30 (1H, br, s), 2.68 (1H, d, 12 Hz), 2.56 (1H, d, 10 Hz), 2.28-2.15 (2H, m); LCMS: m/z 284 $[M+H]^+$ @ Rt 0.95 min.

(2S)-2-[(R)-bromo(phenyl)methyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (5a)



10 To a solution of 4a (4.71 g, 16.6 mmol) in anhydrous chloroform (200 ml) under nitrogen was added triphenylphosphine dibromide (14.04 g, 33.26 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 60°C overnight. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature then washed with saturated aqueous sodium carbonate solution, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting
15 residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica (eluent: ethyl acetate/isohexane gradient 10/90 to 30/70 [v/v]) to give 5a as a white solid (4.63 g, 81%); MW 346.27; $C_{18}H_{20}BrNO$; 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 7.14-7.39 (10H, m), 4.83 (1H, d, 7 Hz), 4.01 (1H, br, t, 8 Hz), 3.73 (1H, br, d, 11 Hz), 3.60-3.48 (2H, m), 3.39 (1H, d, 12 Hz), 3.20 (1H, d, 11 Hz), 2.50 (1H, d, 10 Hz), 2.07 (2H, t, 10 Hz);
20 LCMS: (6 min method) m/z 346 $[M]^+$ @ Rt 2.51 min.

(2S)-2-[(S)-Hydroxy(phenyl)methyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholin-3-one (6a)

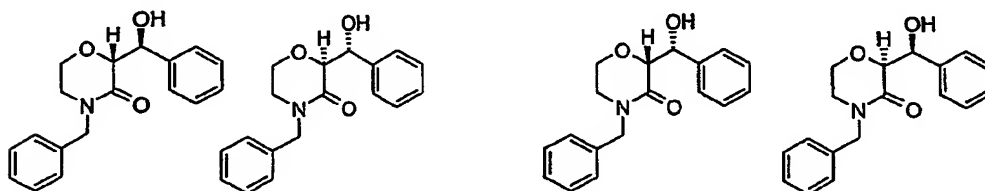
and

(2S)-2-[(R)-Hydroxy(phenyl)methyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholin-3-one (6b)

25 and

(2R)-2-[(S)-Hydroxy(phenyl)methyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholin-3-one (6c)

and

(2R)-2-[(R)-Hydroxy(phenyl)methyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholin-3-one (6d)

To a stirred solution of **2** (5.02 g, 26 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran
 5 (25 ml) under nitrogen at -78°C was added lithium diisopropylamide (1.5 eq, 39
 mmol, 19.5 ml of a 2M solution in heptane/tetrahydrofuran/ethylbenzene) over
 approximately 20 minutes, whilst maintaining the reaction temperature below -
 75°C. The resulting brown solution was stirred for a further 30 minutes at -78°C,
 before being added over approximately 30 minutes to a solution of benzaldehyde
 10 (1.2 eq, 3.29 g, 31 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (15 ml) under nitrogen at -
 78°C, whilst again maintaining the reaction temperature below -75°C. The resulting
 yellow solution was stirred at -78°C for 1 hour, before being allowed to warm to
 room temperature slowly over 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cautiously
 quenched by addition of saturated ammonium chloride solution (50 ml) and the
 15 tetrahydrofuran was evaporated *in vacuo*. The resulting cloudy aqueous solution
 was extracted with dichloromethane, and the organic extracts were combined,
 washed with brine, dried over sodium sulphate and the dichloromethane evaporated
in vacuo to give a thick brown oil (9.2 g), which partially crystallised on standing.
 After purification by flash column chromatography (eluent: ethyl
 20 acetate/dichloromethane 10/90 to 20/80 gradient [v/v]) **6a,6b** was obtained as light
 red crystals (2.46 g, 32%); MW 297.36; C₁₈H₁₉NO₃; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.36-7.41
 (2H, m), 7.16-7.31 (6H, m), 6.86-6.91 (2H, m), 5.14 (1H, d, J 3 Hz), 4.71 (1H, d, 14
 Hz), 4.48 (1H, d, J 3 Hz), 4.25 (1H, d, 14 Hz), 4.20 (1H, br, s), 3.89 (1H, ddd, 12
 Hz, 3 Hz, 2 Hz), 3.67 (1H, dt, 11 Hz, 3 Hz), 3.16 (1H, dt, 12 Hz and 4 Hz), 2.86
 25 (1H, br, d, 12 Hz); LCMS: m/z 298 [M+H]⁺ @ Rt 1.24 min. **6c, 6d** was isolated as
 a brown solid (1.42 g) contaminated with **2**. Trituration with ethyl acetate afforded
 pure **6c,6d** as a white solid (0.484 g, 6%); MW 297.36; C₁₈H₁₉NO₃; ¹H NMR
 (CDCl₃): 7.55-7.61 (2H, m), 7.36-7.50 (6H, m), 7.25-7.31 (2H, m), 5.21 (1H, d, 2

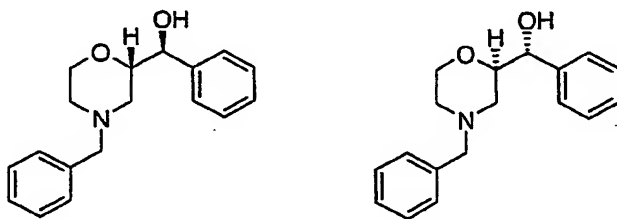
-25-

Hz), 5.09 (1H, d, J 7 Hz and 2 Hz), 4.73 (2H, s), 4.37 (1H, d, J 8 Hz), 4.01 (1H, ddd, 12 Hz, 3 Hz, 2 Hz), 3.77 (1H, dt, 11 Hz, 4 Hz), 3.50 (1H, dt, 12 Hz, 4 Hz), 3.16 (1H, br, d, 12 Hz); LCMS: m/z 298 [M+H]⁺ @ Rt 1.24 min.

5 (S)-Phenyl[(2S)-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholin-2-yl]methanol (4a)

and

(R)-Phenyl[(2R)-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholin-2-yl]methanol (4b)

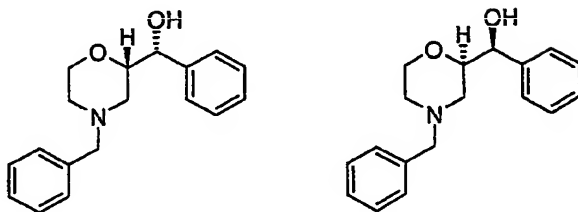


To a solution of **6a,6b** (0.033 g, 1.1 mmol) in anhydrous THF (5 ml) under nitrogen at room temperature was slowly added borane (4 eq, 4.4 ml of a 1M solution in tetrahydrofuran, 4.4 mmol). The solution was stirred at 60°C for 2 hours. After cooling down to room temperature, dry methanol (2 ml) was slowly added to quench excess borane reagent. After addition of aqueous hydrochloric acid solution (2 ml of a 1M solution) the reaction mixture was heated to 60°C for 1 hour. The organic solvents were evaporated *in vacuo* and the concentrated solution was poured onto aqueous potassium carbonate solution (10 ml of a 1M solution) and extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 20 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, water, dried over magnesium sulphate and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate/triethylamine 90/9/1 [v/v/v]) gave a viscous oil (0.19 g, 60%); MW 283.37; C₁₈H₂₁NO₂; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.45-7.32 (10H, m), 4.67 (1H, d, 7 Hz), 4.03 (1H, dt, 11 Hz, 2.7 Hz), 3.86-3.73 (2H, m), 3.64 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 3.39 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 3.30 (1H, br, s), 2.68 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 2.56 (1H, d, 11 Hz), 2.28-2.15 (2H, m); LCMS: m/z 284 [M+H]⁺ @ Rt 0.95 min.

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(R)-[(2S)-4-Benzylmorpholinyl](phenyl)methanol (4c)

and

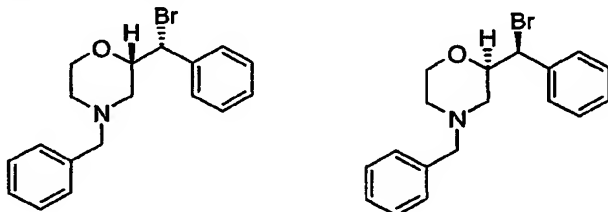
(S)-[(2R)-4-Benzylmorpholinyl](phenyl)methanol (4d)

Using the procedure described for the preparation of **4a,4b** starting from **6c,6d** (0.14 g, 0.45 mmol) **4c,4d** was obtained as a viscous oil (0.098 g, 68%); MW 283.37; $C_{18}H_{21}NO_2$; 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 7.17-7.28 (10H, m), 4.80 (1H, d, 4 Hz), 3.88 (1H, dt, 11 Hz, 3 Hz), 3.72 (1H, m), 3.61-3.68 (1H, m), 3.50 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 3.25 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 2.52 (2H, br, t, 12 Hz), 2.17 (1H, t, 11 Hz), 2.08 (1H, td, 11 Hz, 3 Hz); LCMS: m/z 284 $[M+H]^+$ @ R_t 0.98 min.

(2S)-2-[(R)-Bromo(phenyl)methyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (5a)

and

(2R)-2-[(S)-Bromo(phenyl)methyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (5b)



To a solution of **4a,4b** (10.27 g, 36.29 mmol) in anhydrous dichloromethane (150 ml) under nitrogen at room temperature was added freshly recrystallised triphenylphosphine (13.32 g, 50.80 mmol, 1.4 eq) followed by carbon tetrabromide (16.85 g, 50.8 mmol, 1.4 eq) as a solution in anhydrous dichloromethane (50 ml). After 15 minutes the reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (100 ml) and washed with saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate, brine, dried over magnesium sulphate and concentrated *in vacuo* to give an orange oil (42.0 g). To the orange oil was added diethyl ether (200 ml) and the resulting suspension was sonicated for 30 minutes. The solvent was decanted and the process repeated with a further portion of diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were

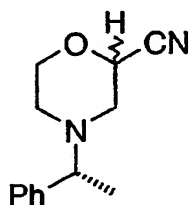
-27-

concentrated *in vacuo* to yield an orange solid (22.0 g) which was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane/triethylamine 10/89.5/0.5 [v/v/v]) **5a,5b** was obtained as a white solid (7.20 g, 57%). Alternative Work-up: The reaction mixture was poured onto a silica (160 g) filtration pad which was washed with dichloromethane (14 x 250 ml). After removal of solvents *in vacuo* and purification by flash column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane/triethylamine gradient 5/94.5/0.5 to 10/89.5/0.5 [v/v/v]) to give a white solid (6.05 g, 48%); MW 346.27; C₁₈H₂₀BrNO; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.14-7.39 (10H, m), 4.83 (1H, d, 7 Hz), 4.01 (1H, br, t, 8 Hz), 3.73 (1H, br, d, 11 Hz), 3.48-3.60 (2H, m), 3.39 (1H, d, 12 Hz), 3.20 (1H, d, 11 Hz), 2.50 (1H, d, 10 Hz), 2.07 (2H, t, 11 Hz); LCMS: m/z 348/346 [M+H]⁺ @ Rt 1.20 min.

4-[(1*R*)-1-Phenylethyl]morpholine-(2*S*)-carbonitrile (**47a**)

and

4-[(1*R*)-1-Phenylethyl]morpholine-(2*R*)-carbonitrile (**47b**)



To (*R*)-(-)-2-hydroxyethyl- α -phenethylamine (1.65 g, 10.0 mmol) in diethyl ether (10ml) was added at room temperature 2-chloroacrylonitrile (0.80 ml, 10.0 mmol) with stirring. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4.5 days when additional 2-chloroacrylonitrile (0.8 ml, 10.0 mmol) was added. After stirring another 3.5 days, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* to give an oil. The oil was dissolved in dry tetrahydrofuran (30 ml), cooled under nitrogen to 0°C and potassium *tert*-butoxide (1.23 g, 11.0 mmol) added. The solution was stirred at 0°C for 2 hours then at reflux for 1.5 hours, cooled, diluted with diethyl ether and washed with aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate. The organic phase was extracted with 2N hydrochloric acid and the aqueous made basic by addition of solid sodium bicarbonate and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic phase was dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered and evaporated to a brown oil. The crude

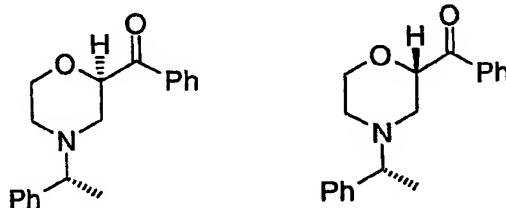
-28-

product was purified by flash chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane gradient 100% ethyl acetate to 50/50 [v/v]) to give **47a,47b** as a colourless oil (0.58g, 27%); MW 216.29; C₁₃H₁₆N₂O; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.25-7.38 (5H, m), 4.6 (1H, dd), 4.54 (1H, dd), 3.91-4.06 (2H, m), 3.66-3.82 (2H, m), 3.39-3.49 (2H, m), 2.30 - 2.89 (4H, m), 1.39 (3H, d). *m/z* [M+H]⁺ 217.

Phenyl[(2*S*)-4-[(1*R*)-1-phenylethyl]morpholin-2-yl]methanone (**48a**)

and

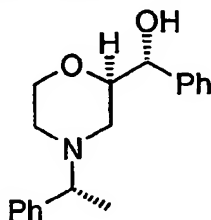
Phenyl[(2*R*)-4-[(1*R*)-1-phenylethyl]morpholin-2-yl]methanone (**48b**)



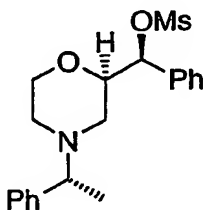
10

To a stirred solution of **47a,47b** (0.57 g, 2.64 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at 0°C under nitrogen was added a solution of phenylmagnesium chloride in tetrahydrofuran (2.0 M, 2.67 ml) dropwise over 2 minutes. The pale yellow solution was stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes and then allowed to warm to room temperature. After 2 hours the mixture was cooled, quenched with 2M hydrochloric acid and was stirred vigorously for 1 hour at room temperature. After addition of water and extraction with ethyl acetate, the combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered and evaporated to give an oil (0.63 g). After purification by column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane gradient 0/100 to 20/80 [v/v]) **48a** was obtained as an oil (0.15 g, 19%); MW 295.38; C₁₉H₂₁NO₂; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.00 (2H, d), 7.60 (1H, t), 7.50 (2H, t), 7.20-7.35 (5H, m), 4.96 (1H, d), 3.93-4.00 (1H, m), 3.70-3.80 (1H, m), 3.41 (1H, q), 3.25 (1H, br, d), 2.59 (1H, br, d), 2.13 - 2.36 (2H, m), 1.38 (3H, d). *m/z* [M+H]⁺ 296 followed by **48b** as an oil (0.27 g, 35%); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.90 (2H, d), 7.54 (1H, t), 7.45 (2H, t), 7.20-7.38 (5H, m), 4.85 (1H, d), 4.05-4.12 (1H, m), 3.80-3.92 (1H, m), 3.43 (1H, q), 2.86-3.00 (2H, m), 2.29-2.40 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, t), 1.38 (3H, d). *m/z* [M+H]⁺ 296.

25

(R)-Phenyl{(2S)-4-[(1R)-1-phenylethyl]morpholin-2-yl}methanol (50)

To a stirred solution of 48a (0.08 g, 0.26 mmol) and triphenylsilane (0.34 g, 1.31 mmol) in dichloromethane (4 ml) cooled to 0°C was added boron trifluoride etherate (0.09 g, 0.66 mmol) followed by trifluoroacetic acid (0.36 ml, 63 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and diluted after three hours with dichloromethane (20 ml) and neutralised with aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The organic phase was dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered and evaporated to give the required product. This was purified as its hydrochloric acid salt crystallising from isopropanol and diethyl ether (0.05 g, 69%); MW 297.4; C₁₉H₂₃NO₂; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) on free base 7.08-7.29 (10H, m), 4.78 (1H, d), 3.90-4.00 (1H, m), 3.57-3.68 (2H, m), 3.33 (1H, q), 2.53-2.64 (1H, m), 2.37-2.47 (1H, m), 2.09-2.26 (2H, m), 1.29 (3H, d). *m/z* [M+H]⁺ 298.

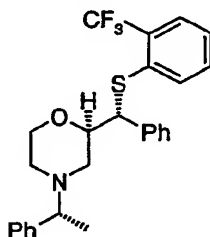
(R)-Phenyl{(2S)-4-[(1R)-1-phenylethyl]morpholin-2-yl}methyl methanesulphonate (51)

To a solution of 50 (0.05 g, 0.17 mmol) in dichloromethane (1 ml) at room temperature was added polymer supported Hünig's base ((Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 0.089 g, 0.32 mmol, 1.9 eq) and methanesulphonyl chloride (0.02 g, 0.19 mmol). The mixture was stirred under nitrogen for 6 hours then filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/heptane 33/67 [v/v]) to give 51 as a colourless oil (0.035 g, 55%);

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MW 375.49; $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4S$ 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) 7.20-7.35 (10H, m), 5.46 (1H, d), 3.79-3.88 (2H, m), 3.59 (1H, td), 3.4 (1H, q), 2.68-2.78 (2H, m), 2.68 (3H, s), 2.03-2.24 (2H, m), 1.34 (3H, d). m/z $[M+H]^+$ 376.

5 (2S)-4-[(1R)-1-Phenylethyl]-2-((S)-phenyl{2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl}thio)methyl)morpholine (52)

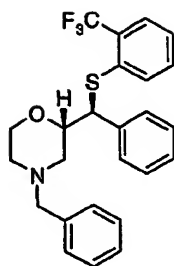


A mixture of **51** (0.035 g, 0.093 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.026 g, 0.19 mmol) and 2-trifluoromethylbenzenethiol (0.084 g, 0.47 mmol) in dry, degassed
 10 dimethylformamide (0.5 ml) was stirred under nitrogen at room temperature for 3 days. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with diethyl ether. The extracts was washed with water and brine, dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered and evaporated to give a colourless oil (0.03 g, 71%). Purification by flash column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/heptane 20/80 [v/v]) gave **52** as a
 15 colourless oil (0.03 g, 71%); MW 457.56; $C_{26}H_{26}F_3NOS$ 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) 7.53 (1H, d), 7.10-7.28 (13H, m), 4.39 (1H, d), 3.85-4.04 (2H, m), 3.8 (1H, td), 3.35 (1H, q), 2.70 (1H, d), 2.40 (1H, d), 2.30 (1H, td), 2.10-2.20 (1H, m), 1.29 (3H, d). m/z $[M+H]^+$ 458.

20 Example 1: (2S)-2-((S)-Phenyl{2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl}thio)methyl)morpholine (9)

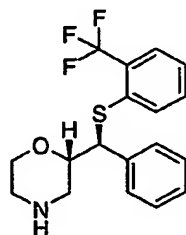
(S)-Phenyl[(2S)-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholin-2-yl]methyl 2-trifluoromethyl)phenyl sulfide (8)

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Compound 8 was obtained from 5a (4.00 g, 11.55 mmol), 2-trifluoromethyl thiophenol (2.47 g, 13.86 mmol, 1.2 eq) and caesium carbonate (4.95 g, 15.24 mmol, 1.1 eq) in dimethylformamide (60 ml) as a brown oil following a modification of **General Procedure 1** in which the reaction was carried out over 1 hour (6.04 g). The oil was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate gradient 100 to 90/10 [v/v]) to give a yellow oil (4.83 g, 94%); MW 443.54; C₂₅H₂₄F₃NOS; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.60 (1H, dd, 7 Hz, 1 Hz), 7.17-7.39 (13H, m), 4.50 (1H, d, 7 Hz), 3.97-4.12 (2H, m), 3.73 (1H, dt, 10 Hz, 2 Hz), 3.59 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 3.37 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 2.57-2.68 (2H, m); 2.18-2.38 (2H, m); LCMS (2.5 minute method): m/z 445 [M+H]⁺ @ Rt 1.50 min.

(2S)-2-((S)-Phenyl[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]thio)methylmorpholine (9)



Compound 9 (**Example 1**) was obtained from 8 (5.25 g, 11.84 mmol), solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 6.64 g, 23.67 mmol, 2 eq) and α-chloroethyl chloroformate (3.83 ml, 35.51 mmol, 3 eq) in anhydrous dichloromethane (75 ml) following **General Procedure 2a**. After evaporation of solvents a light brown solid (5.60 g) was obtained which was recrystallised from iso-propanol. The solid was suspended in ethyl acetate and washed with an aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide (50 ml of a 1M solution). The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulphate and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield the free amine as a colourless oil (3.10 g, 74%); MW 353.41; C₁₈H₁₈F₃NOS;

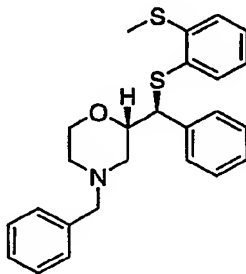
¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.46 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 7.24 (1H, d, 7 Hz), 7.05-7.2 (7H, m), 4.28 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 3.92 (1H, d, 11 Hz), 3.80 (1H, q, 7 Hz), 3.58 (1H, dt, 2 Hz and 11 Hz), 2.69-2.87 (2H, m), 2.59 (2H, d, 6 Hz), 2.13-1.90 (1H, br s); LCMS (10 minute method): m/z 354 [M+H]⁺ @ Rt 5.26 min. The hydrochloride salt of **9** was
5 obtained following **General Procedure 3**.

An alternative method for the preparation of compound **9** (**Example 1**), according to Scheme 6, is as follows:

To a suspension of polymer supported Hünig's base (0.11 g, 0.40 mmol) and
10 **52** (0.03 g, 0.066 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (1 ml) was added α-chloroethyl chloroformate (0.09 g, 0.066 mmol) at room temperature under nitrogen. The mixture was stirred at room temperature over the weekend then filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. This was taken up in methanol, heated at 70°C for 2 hours, cooled, and purified by SCX chromatography (eluent: ammonia/methanol 1/1 [v/v])
15 to give **9** as a colourless oil (0.01 g, 43%). The spectroscopic data for **9** obtained by the route outlined here was identical to the data for **9** obtained as described above.

Example 2: (2S)-2-((S)-Phenyl{[2-(thiomethyl)phenyl]thio}methyl) morpholine (11)

20 **(2S)-2-[(S)-{[2-(methylthio)phenyl]thio}(phenyl)methyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (10)**

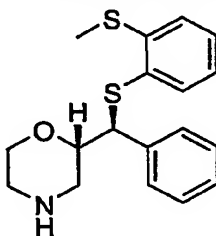


Compound **10** was obtained from **5a** (4.0 g, 11.55 mmol), 2-methylsulphenyl-thiophenol (2.17 g, 13.86 mmol, 1.2 eq) and caesium carbonate
25 (4.42 g, 13.63 mmol, 1.18 eq) in dimethylformamide (35 ml) following a modification of **General Procedure 1** in which the mixture was heated at 50°C for 1.5 hours, allowed to cool to room temperature, taken up in methanol and treated

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with SCX-2 (100 g). The SCX-2 was washed with methanol. **10** was obtained as a white solid (4.92 g) after SCX chromatography (eluent: ammonia/methanol 1/1 [v/v]) and removal of solvents *in vacuo*. Purification by flash column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/isohehexane gradient 10/90 to 30/70 [v/v]) gave **10** as a white solid (4.04 g, 83%); MW 421.63; C₂₇H₂₇NOS₂; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.03-7.15 (6H, m), 6.93-6.99 (2H, m), 6.74 (1H, td, 7 Hz, 1 Hz), 4.31 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 3.95 (1H, br, d, 12 Hz), 3.83 (1H, td, 8 Hz, 3.8 Hz), 3.59 (1H, td, 11 Hz and 3 Hz), 2.82 (1H, td, 12 Hz and Hz), 2.61-2.75 (3H, m), 2.35 (3H, s), 1.73 (1H, br, s); LCMS (6 minute method): m/z 422 [M+H]⁺ @ Rt 3.36 min.

(2S)-2-((S)-Phenyl{[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]thio}methyl)morpholine (**11**)



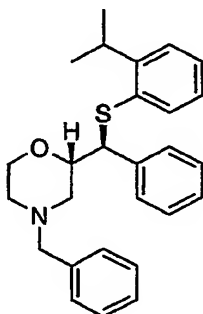
Compound **11** (Example 2) was obtained from **10** (4.02 g, 9.53 mmol), solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 5.02 g, 17.87 mmol, 2 eq) and α-chloroethyl chloroformate (3.09 ml, 28.6 mmol, 3 eq) in anhydrous dichloromethane (75 ml) following General Procedure 2a. The mixture was heated at 40°C for 1.5 hours then left to stir at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a pale orange liquid. This was taken up in methanol (70 ml) and heated at 40°C for 2 hours. A white solid crashed out of the solution which was taken up in methanol and purified by SCX chromatography (eluent: ammonia/methanol 1/1 [v/v]). After evaporation *in vacuo* **11** was obtained as a pale yellow oil (3.13 g, 99%); MW 331.50; C₁₈H₂₁NOS₂; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.03-7.15 (6H, m), 6.93-6.99 (2H, m), 6.74 (1H, td, 7 Hz, 2 Hz), 4.31 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 3.95 (1H, br, d, 12 Hz), 3.83 (1H, td, 8 Hz, 4 Hz), 3.59 (1H, td, 11 Hz, 3 Hz), 2.82 (1H, td, 12 Hz, 3 Hz), 2.61-2.75 (3H, m), 2.35 (3H, s), 1.73 (1H, br, s). Compound **11** was converted into its hydrochloride salt following a modification of General Procedure 3 in which the pale yellow oil was taken up in

isopropanol (~200 ml) and filtered. Addition of hydrogen chloride (19 ml of a 1M solution in diethyl ether, 19 mmol) gave a white precipitate to which further diethyl ether (~50 ml) was added. The solid was isolated by filtration and washed with diethyl ether to give the hydrochloride salt of **11** as a white solid (3.03 g, 78%);
5 MW 367.96; C₁₈H₂₂ClNOS₂; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 9.94 (2H, br, s), 7.06-7.18 (6H, m), 6.94-7.03 (2H, m), 6.78 (1H, t, 7 Hz), 4.24-4.32 (1H, m), 4.20 (1H, d, 6 Hz), 3.89-4.06 (2H, m), 3.18 (2H, br, t, 12 Hz), 2.99 (2H, br, s), 2.37 (3H, s); LCMS (10 minute method): m/z 332 [M-HCl]⁺ @ Rt 5.07 min.

10 **Example 3:**

(2S)-2-[(S)-{[2-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]thio}(phenyl)methylmorpholine (13)

(2S)-2-[(S)-{[2-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]thio}(phenyl)methyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (12)

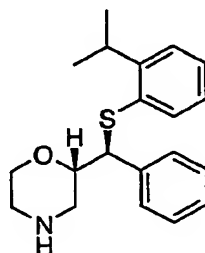


15 Compound **12** was obtained from **5a** (4.04 g, 11.66 mmol), 2-isopropylsulphenyl-thiophenol (2.35 ml, 14 mmol, 1.2 eq) and caesium carbonate (4.56 g, 14 mmol, 1.2 eq) in dimethylformamide (35 ml) following a modification of **General Procedure 1** in which the mixture was heated at 90°C for 20 minutes, allowed to cool to room temperature, taken up in ethyl acetate (50 ml), washed with
20 water and brine, dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and reduced *in vacuo* to give a yellow oil which was purified by SCX chromatography (eluent: ammonia/methanol 1/1 [v/v]). Removal of solvents *in vacuo* gave **12** as a white solid (4.45, 91%); MW 417.62; C₂₇H₃₁NOS; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.14-7.26 (7H, m), 7.03-7.1 (6H, m), 6.86-6.92 (1H, m), 4.10 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 3.88-3.94 (2H, m), 3.62 (1H, td, 11 Hz, 2 Hz),
25 3.37-3.47 (2H, m), 3.22 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 2.50 (2H, d, 11 Hz), 2.12-2.29 (2H, m),

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1.05 (3H, d, 7 Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, 7 Hz); LCMS (6 minute method): m/z 418 $[M+H]^+$
@ Rt 3.72 min.

(2S)-2-[(S)-{2-(1-methylethyl)phenyl}thio](phenyl)methyl]morpholine (13)



5

Compound 13 (Example 3) was obtained from 12 (4.44 g, 10.65 mmol), solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 6.05 g, 21.54 mmol, 2 eq) and α -chloroethyl chloroformate (3.30 ml, 32.0 mmol, 3 eq) in anhydrous dichloromethane (50 ml) following General Procedure 2a. The mixture was heated at 40°C for 1.5 hours then left to stir at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a pale yellow liquid. This was taken up in methanol (50 ml) and heated at 60°C for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and purified by SCX chromatography (eluent: ammonia/methanol 1/1 [v/v]) to give 13 as a pale yellow oil; MW 327.49; $C_{20}H_{25}NOS$; 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 7.22 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 7.03-7.13 (7H, m), 6.87-6.92 (1H, m), 4.04 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 3.94-3.99 (1H, m), 3.79 (1H, td, 9 Hz, 3 Hz), 3.61 (1H, td, 11 Hz, 3 Hz), 3.41 (1H, sept., 7 Hz), 2.82 (1H, td, 12 Hz and 3 Hz), 2.72 (1H, br, d, 12 Hz), 2.52-2.63 (2H, m), 1.70 (1H, br, s), 1.05 (3H, d, 7 Hz), 0.91 (3H, d, 7 Hz). Compound 13 was converted into its hydrochloride salt following a modification of General Procedure 3 in which the pale yellow oil was taken up in ether (50 ml), and filtered. Addition of hydrogen chloride in dry diethyl ether (19 ml of a 1M solution in diethyl ether) gave a white precipitate to which further diethyl ether (50 ml) was added. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue washed with diethyl ether to give a white solid (2.76 g, 69% overall yield from 5a); MW 363.95; $C_{20}H_{25}NOS.HCl$; 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 9.91 (2H, br, s), 7.05-7.22 (7H, m), 6.91-6.96 (2H, m), 4.23-4.31 (1H, m), 4.08-3.90 (3H, m), 3.31-

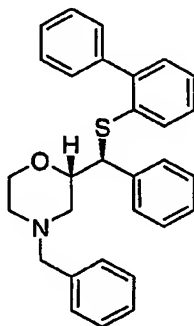
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3.41 (1H, m), 3.04-3.21 (2H, br, m), 2.91-2.99 (2H, br, m), 1.06 (3H, d, 7 Hz), 0.93 (3H, d, 7 Hz); LCMS (10 minute method): m/z 327 [M-HCl]⁺ @ Rt 5.7 min.

Example 4:**5 (2S)-2-[(S)-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ylthio)(phenyl)methyl]morpholine (15)**

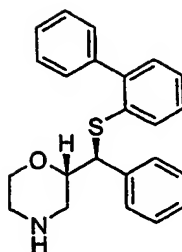
(2S)-2-[(S)-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ylthio)(phenyl)methyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (14)



Compound 14 was obtained from 5a (2.16 g, 6.24 mmol), 2-phenylsulphenylthiophenol (2.35 ml, 14 mmol, 1.2 eq) and caesium carbonate (2.43 g, 7.5 mmol, 1.2 eq) in dimethylformamide (50 ml) following a modification of General Procedure 1 in which the mixture was heated at 90°C for 20 minutes, allowed to cool to room temperature, taken up in ethyl acetate (50 ml), washed with water and brine, dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and reduced *in vacuo* to give a yellow oil. Purification by SCX-chromatography (eluent: ammonia/methanol 1/1 [v/v]) followed by evaporation *in vacuo* gave 14 as a white solid (0.59 g, 90%); MW 451.64; C₃₀H₂₉NOS; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 6.93-7.34 (19H, m), 3.92 (1H, br, d, 6 Hz), 3.63-3.76 (2H, m), 3.45 (1H, t, 10 Hz), 3.33 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 3.17 (1H, d, 12 Hz), 2.39 (1H, d, 12 Hz), 2.20 (1H, d, 11 Hz), 1.97-2.07 (1H, m), 1.82-1.92 (1H, m); LCMS (6 minute method): m/z 452 [M+H]⁺ @ Rt 3.69 min.

(2S)-2-[(S)-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ylthio)(phenyl)methyl]morpholine (15)

-37-



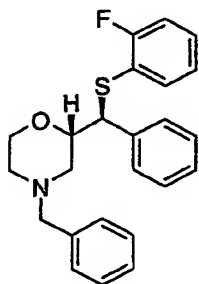
Compound 15 (Example 4) was obtained from 14 (2.95 g, 6.54 mmol), solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 13.06 g, 21.54 mmol, 2 eq) and α -chloroethyl chloroformate (2.0 ml, 19.6 mmol, 3 eq) in anhydrous dichloromethane (50 ml) following General Procedure 2a. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a pale yellow liquid. This was taken up in methanol (70 ml) and heated at 40°C for 2 hours. A white solid crashed out of the solution which was taken up in methanol and purified by SCX-chromatography (eluent: ammonia/methanol 1/1 [v/v]). After removal of solvents *in vacuo* 15 was obtained as a pale yellow oil; MW 361.51; $C_{23}H_{23}NOS$; 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 7.0-7.45 (14H, m), 3.95 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 3.65-3.85 (2H, m), 3.35 (1H, d, 12 Hz), 3.2 (1H, d, 12 Hz), 2.45 (1H, d, 10 Hz), 2.20 (1H, d, 10 Hz), 2.0-2.15 (1H, m), 1.8-2.0 (1H, m); LCMS (12 minute method): m/z 363 $[M+H]^+$ @ Rt 3.00 min. 15 was converted into its hydrochloride salt following a modification of General Procedure 3 in which the pale yellow oil was taken up in isopropanol (~200 ml), and filtered. Addition of hydrogen chloride (19 ml of a 1M solution in diethyl ether) gave a white precipitate to which further diethyl ether (~50 ml) was added. The solid was isolated by filtration and washed with diethyl ether to give the hydrochloride salt of 15 as a white solid (1.95 g, 75% overall yield from 5a); MW 397.97; $C_{23}H_{23}NOS.HCl$; 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 9.80 (2H, br, s), 7.38-7.03 (12H, m), 6.90-6.96 (2H, m), 3.85-4.00 (2H, m), 3.72-3.82 (1H, m), 3.66 (1H, d, 5 Hz), 2.98-3.10 (1H, m), 2.81 (1H, br, s), 2.62 (2H, br, s); LCMS (12 minute method): m/z 362 $[M+H]^+$ @ Rt 2.99 min.

Example 5:

(2S)-2-[(S)-[2-Fluorophenyl]thio](phenyl)methyl]morpholine (17)
 (2S)-2-[(S)-[2-Fluorophenyl]thio](phenyl)methyl]-4-phenylmethyl]morpholine (16a)

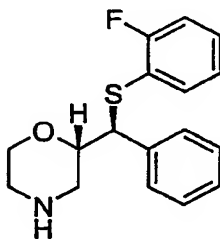
and

(2*R*)-2-[(*R*)-[(2-Fluorophenyl)thio](phenyl)methyl]-4-phenylmethyl)morpholine
(16b)



5 Compounds 16a,16b were obtained from 5a,5b (0.114 g, 0.33 mmol), 2-fluorothiophenol (0.045 g, 0.36 mmol, 1.2 eq) and caesium carbonate (0.12 g, 0.36 mmol, 1.2 eq) in dimethylformamide (50 ml) following General Procedure 1 as a pale yellow oil (0.14 g, 65%); MW 393.53; C₂₄H₂₄FNOS; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.12-7.36 (12H, m), 6.87-6.99 (2H, m), 4.48 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 4.00-4.11 (2H, m), 3.77 (1H, td, 11 Hz, 2 Hz), 3.60 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 3.37 (1H, d, 13 Hz); 2.63 (2H, t, 10 Hz), 2.16-2.31 (2H, m); LCMS (2.5 minute method): *m/z* 394 [M+H]⁺ @ R_t 1.41 min.

(2*S*)-2-[(*S*)-[(2-Fluorophenyl)thio](phenyl)methyl]morpholine (17)



15 Compound 17 (Example 5) was obtained from 16a,16b (0.72 g, 0.18 mmol), solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 2.0 g, 0.56 mmol, 3 eq) and α-chloroethyl chloroformate (0.62 ml, 0.56 mmol, 3 eq) in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 ml) following General Procedure 2a as a viscous yellow oil (0.046 g, 82%) from which 17 was obtained as a single isomer after separation by
20 chiral HPLC (0.016 g); Chiral LC (AD): 10.83 min. LC purity = 91% (UV254nm) / 98% (ELS); LCMS (10 minute method): *m/z* 304 [M+H]⁺ @ R_t 5.82 min; HPLC purity = 84% (UV215nm) / 98% (ELS); MW 303.41; C₁₇H₁₈FNOS; ¹H NMR

(CDCl₃): 7.13-7.00 (7H, m), 6.87-6.76 (2H, m), 4.29 (1H, d, 9 Hz), 3.98-3.93, (1H, m), 3.78 (1H, td, 9 Hz and 4 Hz), 3.60 (1H, td, 11 Hz and 3 Hz), 2.82 (1H, td, 12 Hz, 3 Hz), 2.76-2.70 (1H, m), 2.57-2.53, (2H, m), NH signal not observed; LCMS (10 minute method): m/z 304 [M+H]⁺ @ Rt 5.84 min; HPLC purity = 100%
5 (ELS). Compound 17 was converted into its hydrochloride salt following General Procedure 3.

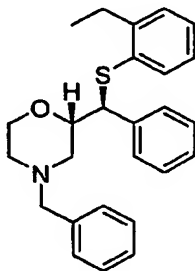
Example 6:

(2S)-2-[(S)-[(2-Ethylphenyl)thio](phenyl)methyl]morpholine (19)

10 **(2S)-2-[(S)-[(2-Ethylphenyl)thio](phenyl)methyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (18a)**

and

(2R)-2-[(R)-[(2-Ethylphenyl)thio](phenyl)methyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (18b)

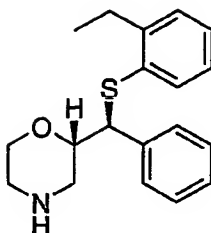


15

Compounds 18a,18b were obtained from 5a,5b (0.2 g, 0.58 mmol), 2-ethyl-thiophenol (0.16 g, 1.16 mmol, 2 eq) and caesium carbonate (0.23 g, 0.7 mmol, 1.2 eq) in dimethylformamide (5 ml) following modification of General Procedure 1 in which the reaction mixture was heated to 95°C for 2 hours. After purification by
20 flash column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane 9/1 [v/v]) 18a,18b was obtained as a white solid (0.15 g, 65%); MW 403.59; C₂₆H₂₉NOS; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 6.96-7.40 (14H, m), 4.22 (1H, d, 7 Hz), 3.96-4.01 (2H, m), 3.72 (1H, td, 11 Hz and 2 Hz), 3.52 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 3.32 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 2.68 (2H, q, 8 Hz), 2.59 (2H, br d, 12 Hz), 2.06-2.21 (2H, m), 1.12 (3H, t, 7 Hz); LCMS (2.5 minute
25 method) m/z 404 [M+H]⁺ @ Rt 1.49 min.

(2S)-2-[(S)-[(2-Ethylphenyl)thio](phenyl)methyl]morpholine (19)

-40-



Compound **19** (Example 6) was obtained from **18a,18b** (0.18 g, 0.52 mmol), solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 3.7 g, 1.04 mmol, 2 eq) and α -chloroethyl chloroformate (0.34 ml, 3.12 mmol, 3 eq) in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 ml) following **General Procedure 2a** as a viscous yellow oil (0.21 g, 86%) from which **19** was obtained after separation by chiral HPLC on chiral OD semi-preparative column; chiral LC (OD): 15.95 min. LC purity = 100% (UV254nm) / 100% (ELS); MW 313.47; $C_{19}H_{23}NOS$; 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 7.17 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 7.12-7.05 (5H, m), 7.01 (2H, d, 4 Hz), 6.87-6.93 (1H, m), 4.07 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 3.92-3.97 (1H, m), 3.74-3.80 (1H, m), 3.59 (1H, td, 11 Hz, 3 Hz), 2.80 (1H, td, 12 Hz and 3 Hz), 2.71 (1H, br, d, 12 Hz), 2.63-2.54 (4H, m), 1.64 (1H, br, s), 1.04 (3H, t, 8 Hz); LCMS (10 minute method): m/z 314 $[M+H]^+$ @ Rt 5.92 min. **19** was converted into its hydrochloride salt following **General Procedure 3**; MW 349.93; $C_{19}H_{23}NOS.HCl$; 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 10.10 (2H, br, s), 7.13-7.28 (8H, m), 7.02-7.08 (1H, m), 4.36 (1H, br, s), 4.01-4.17 (3H, br, m), 3.16-3.31 (2H, br, m), 2.92-3.09 (2H, br, m), 2.71 (2H, q, 8 Hz), 1.15 (3H, t, 7 Hz).

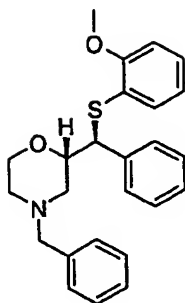
Example 7:**(2S)-2-[(S)-{2-(Methyloxy)phenyl}thio}(phenyl)methyl]morpholine (21)**

(2S)-2-[(S)-{2-(Methyloxy)phenyl}thio}(phenyl)methyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (20a)

and

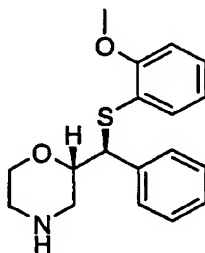
(2R)-2-[(R)-{2-(Methyloxy)phenyl}thio}(phenyl)methyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (20b)

-41-



Compounds **20a,20b** were obtained from **5a,5b** (0.18 g, 0.52 mmol), 2-methoxy thiophenol (0.074 ml, 0.57 mmol, 1.2 eq) and caesium carbonate (0.17 g, 0.52 mmol, 1.2 eq) in dimethylformamide (5 ml) following modification of
 5 **General Procedure 1** in which the reaction was heated at 95°C for 2.5 hours. After purification by flash column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane gradient 15/85 to 25/75 [v/v]) **20a,20b** was obtained as a viscous yellow oil (0.17 g, 83%); MW 405.56; C₂₅H₂₇NO₂S; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.01-7.26 (12H, m), 6.58-6.63 (2H, m), 4.39 (1H, d, 7 Hz), 3.86-3.91 (2H, m), 3.71 (3H, s), 3.56-3.62 (1H, m), 3.42
 10 (1H, d, 11 Hz); 3.21 (1H, d, 11 Hz), 2.46-2.52 (2H, m), 2.01-2.11 (2H, m); LCMS (10 minute method): m/z 406 [M+H]⁺ @ R_T 6.09 min.

(2S)-2-[(S)-{2-(Methoxy)phenyl}thio](phenyl)methylmorpholine (**21**)



15 Compound **21** (Example 7) was obtained from **20a,20b** (0.1 g, 0.25 mmol), solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 1.78 g, 0.5 mmol, 2 eq) and α-chloroethyl chloroformate (0.16 ml, 1.5 mmol, 3 eq) in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 ml) following **General Procedure 2a** as a viscous yellow oil (0.06 g, 77%) from which **21** was obtained after separation by chiral HPLC on a
 20 Chiralcel OJ semi-preparative column. Chiral LC: 11.45 min. LC purity = 100%; MW 315.44; C₁₈H₂₁NO₂S; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.14-7.34 (7H, m), 6.74-6.84 (2H,

m), 4.50 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 4.10 (1H, d, 11 Hz), 3.85-4.00 (4H, m), 3.74 (1H, dt, 1 Hz, 11 Hz), 2.82-3.02 (2H, m), 2.66-3.02 (3H, m); LCMS (10 minute method): m/z 316 $[M+H]^+$ @ R_t 4.87 min. **21** was converted its hydrochloride salt following **General Procedure 3**.

5

Example 8:

(2S)-2-[(S)-({2-[(1-Methylethyl)oxy]phenyl}thio)(phenyl)methyl]morpholine

(23)

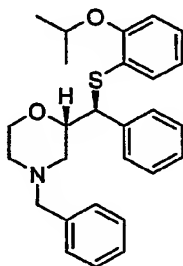
(2S)-2-[(S)-({2-[(1-Methylethyl)oxy]phenyl}thio)(phenyl)methyl]-4-

10 **(phenylmethyl)morpholine (22a)**

and

(2R)-2-[(R)-({2-[(1-Methylethyl)oxy]phenyl}thio)(phenyl)methyl]-4-

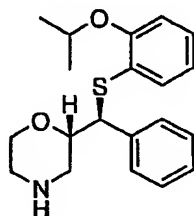
(phenylmethyl)morpholine (22b)



15 Compounds **22a,22b** were obtained from **5a,5b** (0.57 g, 1.7 mmol), 2-isopropoxy-thiophenol (0.94 g, 5.61 mmol) and caesium carbonate (2.18 g, 6.72 mmol, 1.2 eq) in dimethylformamide (15 ml) following modification of **General Procedure 1** in which the reaction mixture was heated to 95°C for 3 hours. After purification by SCX chromatography (eluent: ammonia/methanol 1/1 [v/v]) **22a,22b**

20 was obtained as a dark yellow oil (0.56 g, 76%); MW 433.62; $C_{27}H_{31}NO_2S$; 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 7.01-7.24 (7H, m), 6.94-7.09 (5H, m), 6.64 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 6.56 (1H, td, 8 Hz, 1 Hz), 4.42-4.51 (2H, m), 3.83-3.92 (2H, m), 3.56 (1H, td, 11 Hz and 3 Hz), 3.42 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 3.24 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 2.52 (1H, d, 11 Hz), 2.46 (1H, d, 11 Hz), 2.05-2.17 (2H, m), 1.29 (3H, d, 6 Hz), 1.27 (3H, d, 6 Hz); LCMS (2.5 minute

25 method): m/z 434 $[M+H]^+$ @ R_T 1.44 min.

(2S)-2-[(S)-({2-[(1-Methylethyl)oxy]phenyl}thio)(phenyl)methyl]morpholine**(23)**

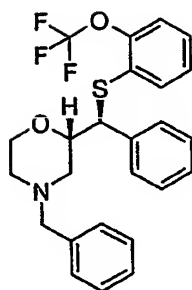
Compound 23 (Example 8) was obtained from 22a,22b (0.56 g, 1.3 mmol),
 5 solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 0.73 g, 2.6 mmol, 2 eq) and
 α -chloroethyl chloroformate (0.16 ml, 1.5 mmol, 3 eq) in anhydrous
 dichloromethane (5 ml) following General Procedure 2a as a viscous yellow oil
 (0.41 g, 93%) after separation using chiral HPLC on a OD semi-preparative column.
 Chiral LC (OD): 12.51 min. LC purity = 100% (UV254nm) / 100% (ELS); MW
 10 343.49; $C_{20}H_{25}NO_2S$; 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 7.13-7.20 (1H, m), 6.96-7.12 (6H, m),
 6.67 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 6.59 (1H, td, 7 Hz, 1 Hz), 4.48 (1H, sept., 6 Hz), 4.38 (1H, d, 7
 Hz), 3.90-3.95 (1H, m), 3.73 (1H, td, 8 Hz, 4 Hz), 3.54 (1H, td, 11 Hz and 3 Hz),
 2.79 (1H, td, 12 Hz and 3 Hz), 2.62-2.72 (3H, m), 1.55 (1H, br, s), 1.32 (3H, d, 6
 Hz), 1.29 (3H, d, 6 Hz); LCMS (10 minute method): m/z 344 $[M+H]^+$ @ Rt 6.19
 15 min; HPLC purity = 92% (UV215nm). 23 was converted into its hydrochloride salt
 following General Procedure 3; MW 379.95; $C_{20}H_{25}NO_2S.HCl$; 1H NMR
 ($CDCl_3$): 9.81-10.04 (2H, br, m), 7.03-7.25 (7H, m), 6.71 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 6.63 (1H, t,
 7 Hz), 4.51 (1H, sept., 6 Hz), 4.31 (1H, d, 6 Hz), 4.15-4.23 (1H, m), 3.83-4.03 (2H,
 m), 3.05-3.18 (2H, m), 2.80-3.03 (2H, m), 1.31 (3H, d, 6 Hz), 1.29 (3H, d, 6 Hz).

Example 9:**2-[(S)-(2S)-Morpholin-2-yl(phenyl)methyl]thio}phenyl trifluoromethyl ether****(25)****(2S)-4-(Phenylmethyl)-2-[(S)-phenyl({2-**25 **[(trifluoromethyl)oxy]phenyl}thio)methyl]morpholine (24a)**

and

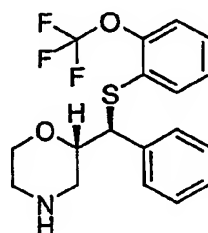
(2S)-4-(Phenylmethyl)-2-[(S)-phenyl({2-**[(trifluoromethyl)oxy]phenyl}thio)methyl]morpholine (24b)**

-44-



Compounds **24a,24b** were obtained from **5a,5b** (0.011 g, 0.33 mmol), 2-trifluoromethoxythiophenol (1.2 eq, 0.077g, 0.39 mmol) and caesium carbonate (0.15 g, 0.47 mmol, 1.2 eq) in dimethylformamide (15 ml) following modification of **General Procedure 1** in which the reaction was heated at 95°C for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, diluted with ethyl acetate (20 ml), washed sequentially with water and brine, dried over sodium sulphate and finally concentrated *in vacuo* to give a pale yellow oil (0.14 g, 92%); MW 459.53; C₂₅H₂₄F₃NO₂S; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.13-7.41 (13H, m), 7.08-7.13 (1H, m), 4.51 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 3.99-4.07 (2H, m), 3.73 (1H, td, 9 Hz, 2.5 Hz), 3.57 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 3.37 (1H, d, 13 Hz); 2.57-2.66 (2H, m), 2.20-2.31 (2H, m); LCMS (10 minute method): *m/z* 460 [M+H]⁺ @ R_t 6.69 min.

2-[[*(S)*-(2*S*)-Morpholin-2-yl(phenyl)methyl]thio]phenyl trifluoromethyl ether
(**25**)



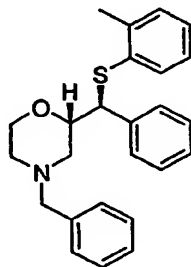
Compound **25** (**Example 9**) was obtained from **24a,24b** (0.06 g, 0.13 mmol), solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 0.073 g, 0.026 mmol, 2 eq) and α-chloroethyl chloroformate (0.04 ml, 0.39mmol, 3 eq) in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 ml) following **General Procedure 2a** as a viscous yellow oil (0.021 g, 44%) from which **25** was obtained after separation using chiral HPLC on a OD semi-preparative column. Chiral LC (OJ): 12.60 min. LC purity =

98% (UV_{254nm}) / 100% (ELS); MW 369.41; C₁₈H₁₈F₃NO₂S; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.02-7.21 (8H, m), 6.91-6.96 (1H, m), 4.28 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 3.93 (1H, br, d 11 Hz), 3.75-3.81 (1H, m), 3.60 (1H, td, 11 Hz and 3 Hz), 2.71-2.86 (2H, m), 2.61 (2H, d, 6 Hz), 1.90 (1H br, s); LCMS (10 minute method): *m/z* 370 [M+H]⁺ @ R_t 5.86 min.

5

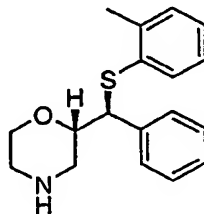
Example 10:**(2S)-2-[(S)-[(2-Methylphenyl)thio](phenyl)methyl]morpholine (27)****(2S)-2-[(S)-[(2-Methylphenyl)thio](phenyl)methyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (26a)**

10 and

(2R)-2-[(R)-[(2-Methylphenyl)thio](phenyl)methyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (26b)

Compounds **26a,26b** were obtained from **5a,5b** (0.1 g, 0.29 mmol), 2-methyl thiophenol (0.04 ml, 0.31 mmol) and caesium carbonate (0.125 g, 0.37 mmol, 1.2 eq) in dimethylformamide (15 ml) following **General Procedure 1** as a colourless oil (0.13 g, 85%); MW 389.56; C₂₅H₂₇NOS; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 6.84-7.24 (14H, m), 4.14 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 3.85-3.95 (2H, m), 3.60 (1H, dt, 10 Hz, 3 Hz), 3.42 (1H, d, 13 Hz); 3.21 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 2.46-2.54 (2H, m), 2.18 (3H, s), 1.97-2.13 (2H, m); LCMS (2.5 minute method): *m/z* 390 [M+H]⁺ @ R_T 1.49 min.

20

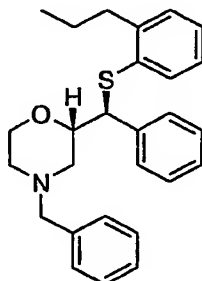
(2S)-2-[(S)-[(2-Methylphenyl)thio](phenyl)methyl]morpholine (27)

Compound 27 (Example 10) was obtained from 26a,26b (0.04 g, 0.12 mmol), solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 0.89 g, 0.24 mmol, 2 eq) and α -chloroethyl chloroformate (0.04 ml, 0.36 mmol, 3 eq) in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 ml) following General Procedure 2a as a viscous yellow oil (0.03 g, 75%) from which 27 was obtained after chiral separation. Chiral LC (OJ): 15.84 min. LC purity = 98.57% (UV_{254nm}); MW 299.44; C₁₈H₂₁NOS; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 6.86-7.21 (9H, m), 4.08 (1H, d, 7 Hz), 3.75 (1H, br s), 3.58 (1H, br s), 2.34-3.1 (4H, m), 2.20 (3H, s); 1.41-2.04 (2H, m); LCMS (10 minute method): *m/z* 300 [M+H]⁺ @ R_T 5.08 min. 27 was converted into its hydrochloride salt following General Procedure 3.

Example 11:

(2S)-2-[(S)-Phenyl[(2-propylphenyl)thio]methyl]morpholine (29)

(S)-Phenyl[(2S)-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholin-2-yl]methyl-2-propylphenyl sulfide (28a) and

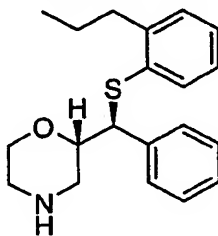


Compounds 28a,28b were obtained from 5a (0.53 g, 1.50 mmol), 2-*n*-propyl thiophenol (0.025 g, 1.65 mmol) and caesium carbonate (0.59 g, 1.8 mmol, 1.2 eq) in dimethylformamide (5 ml) following a modification of General Procedure 1 in which the reaction was heated at 95°C for 3 hours. After purification by SCX column chromatography (eluent: ammonia/methanol 1/1 [v/v]) 28a,28b was obtained as a dark yellow oil (0.56 g, 90%); MW 417.62; C₂₇H₃₁NOS; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.23-7.12 (6H, m), 7.06-7.11 (5H, m), 6.97-6.99 (2H, m), 6.87-6.92 (1H, m), 4.13 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 3.86-3.94 (2H, m), 3.61 (1H, td, 11 Hz, 2 Hz), 3.44 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 3.23 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 2.46-2.59 (4H, m), 2.01-2.14 (2H, m), 1.34-1.52 (2H,

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m), 0.83 (3H, t, 7 Hz); LCMS (2.5 minute method): m/z 418 $[M+H]^+$ @ R_t 1.55 min.

(2*S*)-2-[(*S*)-Phenyl[(2-propylphenyl)thio]methyl]morpholine (29)



5

Compound 29 (Example 11) was obtained from 28a,28b (0.56 g, 1.35 mmol), solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 0.75 g, 2.7 mmol, 2 eq) and α -chloroethyl chloroformate (0.44 ml, 4.05 mmol, 3 eq) in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 ml) following General Procedure 2a as a viscous yellow oil (0.41 g, 93%); MW 327.49; $C_{20}H_{25}NOS$; 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 7.17 (1H, br, d, 7 Hz), 7.07-7.12 (5H, m), 6.96-7.00 (2H, m), 6.88-6.93 (1H, m), 4.07 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 3.93-3.98 (1H, m), 3.74-3.80 (1H, m), 3.60 (1H, td, 11 Hz, 3 Hz), 2.81 (1H, td, 12 Hz and 3 Hz), 2.72 (1H, br, d, 12 Hz), 2.48-2.62 (4H, m), 1.36-1.59 (3H, m), 0.83 (3H, t, 7 Hz); LCMS (2.5 minute method): m/z 328 $[M+H]^+$ @ R_t 1.40 min (single major peak).

15

Example 12:

Methyl 2-[(*S*)-(2*S*)-morpholin-2-yl(phenyl)methyl]thio]benzoate (31)

Methyl-2-[(*S*)-phenyl[(2*S*)-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholin-2-

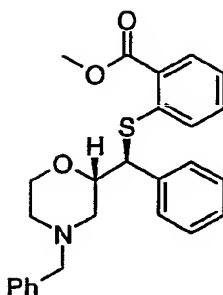
20 yl]methyl]thio]benzoate (30a)

and

Methyl-2-[(*R*)-phenyl[(2*R*)-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholin-2-

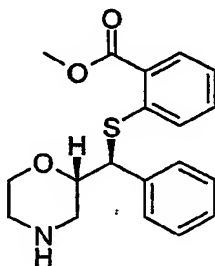
yl]methyl]thio]benzoate (30b)

-48-



Compounds **30a,30b** were obtained from **5a,5b** (0.5 g, 1.45 mmol), methyl thiosalicylate (0.49 g, 2.89 mmol) and potassium carbonate (0.21 g, 1.52 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (5 ml) following modification of **General Procedure 1** in which the solvents were degassed and purged with nitrogen before the addition of methyl thiosalicylate. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours after which time the reaction mixture was poured onto water and extracted twice with diethyl ether. The organic layers were washed with water, dried and evaporated *in vacuo*. After purification by SCX column chromatography (eluent: ammonia/methanol 1/1 [v/v]) **30a,30b** was obtained as a colourless solid (0.18 g, 29%); MW 433.57; C₂₆H₂₇NO₃S; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 8.65-8.85 (1H, m), 6.95-7.45 (13H, m), 4.45 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 3.85-4.05 (1H, m), 3.8 (3H, s), 3.65 (1H, dt, 1 Hz and 7 Hz), 3.55 (1H, d, 11 Hz), 3.25 (1H, d, 11 Hz), 2.5-2.6 (2H, m); 2.0-2.15 (2H, m); FIA: *m/z* 462 [M+H]⁺.

Methyl 2-[[*(S)*-(2*S*)-morpholin-2-yl(phenyl)methyl]thio]benzoate (31)



Compound **31** (**Example 12**) was obtained from **30a,30b** (0.2 g, 0.46 mmol), solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 0.08 g, 2.77 mmol, 6 eq) and α-chloroethyl chloroformate (0.5 ml, 4.62 mmol, 10 eq) in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 ml) following **General Procedure 2a** as a white solid (0.16 g,

91%) from which 31 was obtained after separation using chiral HPLC on chiral OJ semi-preparative column. Chiral LC (OJ): 12.32 min. LC purity = 100% (UV_{254nm}); MW 343.45. 31 was converted into its hydrochloride salt following General Procedure 3; ¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO): 9.30-9.5 (1H, m), 7.75-7.80 (1H, m), 7.1-7.55 (8H, m), 4.82 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 3.95-4.15 (2H, m), 3.65-3.9 (3H, m), 3.55 (3H, s), 2.80-3.25 (2H, m).

Example 13:

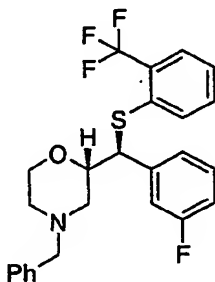
(2S)-2-((S)-(3-Fluorophenyl){[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]thio}methyl)

10 morpholine (33)

(2S)-2-((S)-(3-Fluorophenyl){[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]thio}methyl)-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (32a)

and

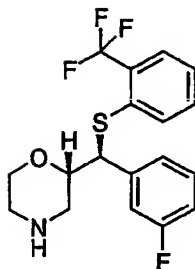
15 (2R)-2-((R)-(3-Fluorophenyl){[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]thio}methyl)-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (32b)



Compounds 32a,32b were obtained as outlined in Scheme 5 from 38a,38b (0.33 g, 0.91 mmol) following General Procedure 4 as a white solid after column chromatography (0.28 g, 67%); MW 461.53; C₂₅H₂₃F₄NOS; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 6.75-7.65 (1H, m), 6.85-7.33 (12H, m), 4.45 (2H, d, 8 Hz), 3.6-3.75 (2H, m), 3.45 (1H, d 12 Hz), 3.3 (1H, d 12 Hz), 2.45-2.7 (2H, br, m), 2.1-2.3 (2H, br, m); FIA: m/z 462 [M+H]⁺.

25 (2S)-2-((S)-(3-Fluorophenyl){[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]thio}methyl)morpholine (33)

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Compound **33** (**Example 13**) was obtained from **32a,32b** (0.28 g, 0.615 mmol), solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 0.19 g, 0.68 mmol, 1.1 eq) and α -chloroethyl chloroformate (0.07 ml, 0.68 mmol, 1.1 eq) in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 ml) following **General Procedure 2a** as a colourless oil (0.22 g, 95%) from which **33** was obtained after chiral chromatography on a Chiralcel OJ semi-preparative column. Chiral LC (OJ): 13.33 min. LC purity = 98.37% (UV_{254nm}); MW 371.4; C₁₈H₁₇F₄NOS. LCMS (12 minute method): m/z 372 [M+H]⁺ @ Rt 5.2 min. **33** was converted into its hydrochloride salt following **General Procedure 3**; MW 407.86; C₁₈H₁₇F₄NOS.HCl; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 9.8-10.2 (1H, br), 7.4-7.6 (1H, m), (6.85-7.45 (8H, m), 4.05-4.45 (4H, br, m), 2.90-3.41 (4H, br, m).

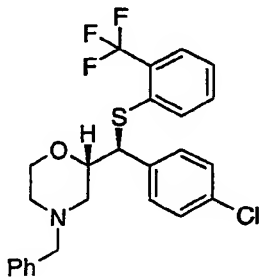
Example 14:

15 (2S)-2-((S)-(4-Chlorophenyl)[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]thio)methyl)morpholine (35)

(2S)-2-((S)-(4-Chlorophenyl){2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl}thio)methyl)-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (34a)

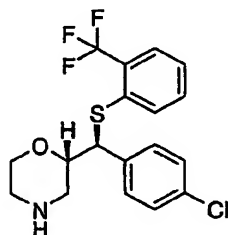
and

20 (2R)-2-((R)-(4-Chlorophenyl){2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl}thio)methyl)-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (34b)



Compounds **34a,34b** were obtained as outlined in **Scheme 5** from **39a,39b** (0.4 g, 1.06 mmol, 1.1 eq), cesium carbonate (0.33 g, 1.0 mmol, 1.1 eq), and 2-trifluoromethyl benzene thiol (0.19 g, 1.06 mmol, 1.1 eq) following a modification of **General Procedure 1** in which the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours as a white solid after column chromatography (eluent: gradient hexane/ethyl acetate 10/90 to 25/75[v/v]) (0.409g, 80%); MW 477.98; $C_{25}H_{23}F_3ClNOS$; 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) 7.1-7.65 (13H, m), 4.45 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 3.85-4.0 (2H, m), 3.55 (1H, m), 3.3 (1H, d 12 Hz), 3.3 (1H, d 12 Hz), 2.45-2.65 (2H, br,), 2.1-2.3 (2H, br, m); FIA: m/z 478 $[M+H]^+$.

(2S)-2-((S)-(4-Chlorophenyl){[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]thio}methyl)morpholine (35)



Compound **35** (**Example 14**) was obtained from **34a,34b** (0.41 g, 0.86 mmol), solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 0.27 g, 0.94 mmol, 1.1 eq) and α -chloroethyl chloroformate (0.10 ml, 0.94 mmol, 1.1 eq) in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 ml) following **General Procedure 2a** as a colourless oil (0.28 g, 84% yield) from which **35** was obtained after separation using chiral HPLC on a ChiralPak-AD OJ semi-preparative column; MW 387.85; $C_{18}H_{17}ClF_3NOS$; LCMS (12 minute method): m/z 372 $[M+H]^+$ @ Rt 5.2 min. **35** was converted into its hydrochloride salt following **General Procedure 3**; MW 423.96; $C_{18}H_{17}ClF_3NOS.HCl$; 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 9.8-10.2 (1H, br), 7.4-7.6 (1H, m), 7.07-7.35 (7H, m), 3.8-4.45 (4H, br, m), 2.85-3.45 (4H, br, m).

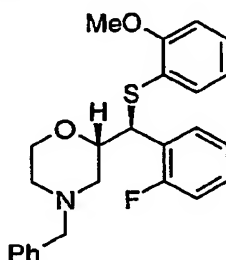
Example 15:

(2S)-2-((S)-(2-Fluorophenyl){[2-(methyloxy)phenyl]thio}methyl)morpholine (37)

(2*S*)-2-((*S*)-(2-Fluorophenyl){[2-(methyloxy)phenyl]thio}methyl)-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (36a)

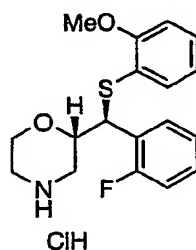
and

(2*R*)-2-((*R*)-(2-Fluorophenyl){[2-(methyloxy)phenyl]thio}methyl)-4-(phenylmethyl)morpholine (36b)



Compounds **36a,36b** were obtained from **7a,7b** (0.45 g, 1.17 mmol), cesium carbonate (0.42 g, 1.29 mmol, 1.1 eq), and 2-methoxy-thiophenol (0.82 g, 5.87 mmol) following a modification of **General Procedure 1** in which the reaction mixture was heated to 95°C for 2 hours and then stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. After purification by flash column chromatography (eluent: heptane/ethyl acetate 80/20 [v/v]) **18,18b** was obtained as a colourless oil (0.36 g, 72%); MW 423.55; C₂₅H₂₆FNOS; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 6.65-7.5 (13H, m), 4.9 (1H, d, 7 Hz), 3.9-4.05 (2H, m), 3.8 (3H, s), 3.6 (1H, dt, 8 Hz and 1 Hz), 3.45 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 3.15 (1H, d, 13 Hz), 2.60 (2H, t, 8 Hz), 2.05-2.2 (2H, m); FIA: *m/z* 424 [M+H]⁺.

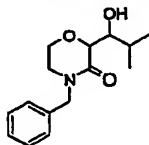
(2*S*)-2-((*S*)-(2-Fluorophenyl){[2-(methyloxy)phenyl]thio}methyl)morpholine (37)



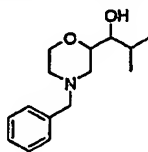
Compound **37** (Example 15) was obtained from **36a,36b** (0.43 g, 1.02 mmol), solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 0.37 g, 1.12 mmol, 1.1 eq) and α-chloroethyl chloroformate (1.08 ml, 10.12 mmol, 10 eq) in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 ml) following **General Procedure 2a** as a colourless oil (0.34

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g, 99%) after separation by chiral HPLC on a ChiralPak-AD semi-preparative column. Chiral LC: 12.86 min. LC purity = 99.1 (UV_{254nm}); MW 369.89; C₁₈H₂₀FNOS; FIA: *m/z* 334 [M+H]⁺. **37** was converted into its hydrochloride salt following General Procedure 3; MW 333.43; C₁₈H₂₀FNOS; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃):
5 7.2-7.3 (1H, m), 6.85-7.2 (8H, m), 4.85 (1H, d, 8 Hz), 3.95-4.15 (2H, m), 3.85.3.9 (3H, m), 3.7 (1H, dt, 1 Hz and 7 Hz), 2.6-3.0 (4H, m).

Example 16:**2-[2-Methyl-1-(2-trifluoromethyl-phenylsulfanyl)-propyl]-morpholine (56)**10 **4-Benzyl-2-(1-hydroxy-2-methyl-propyl)-morpholin-3-one (53)**

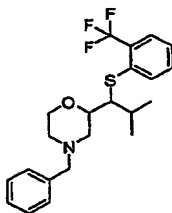
To a stirred solution of **2** (5.05 g, 26.4 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (25 ml) at -78°C under nitrogen was added lithium diisopropylamide (14.5 ml of a 2M solution, 29.0 mmol) dropwise over 40 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same
15 temperature over 30 minutes after which time a solution of isobutyraldehyde (2.63 ml, 29.0 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (15 ml) was added dropwise over 30 minutes. After one hour, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and quenched by addition of saturated ammonium chloride solution. Extraction with dichloromethane and drying over magnesium sulphate gave **53** as a mixture of
20 diastereomers. Upon concentration *in vacuo* one diastereomer precipitated as a white solid (**53a**: 0.99 g). The remaining mother liquors were purified by column chromatography (30% ethyl acetate in hexane [v/v]) to give **53** (2.06 g). MW 263.34; C₁₅H₂₁NO₃; LCMS (6 min method): *m/z* 286 [M+Na]⁺; RT = 2.748.

25 **1-(4-Benzyl-morpholin-2-yl)-2-methyl-propan-1-ol (54)**

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To a stirred solution of **53** (1.97 g, 7.47 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (50 ml) at room temperature under nitrogen was added borane-tetrahydrofuran complex (30 ml of a 1M solution, ca 4 eq.). The reaction was heated to 60°C and followed by TLC-analysis. When all starting material had been consumed a few drops of methanol were added followed by a similar amount of 1N hydrochloric acid and heating was continued for another hour. Organic solvents were removed *in vacuo* and the remaining solution was poured onto 1M potassium carbonate solution (30 ml), extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layers were dried over magnesium sulphate and purified by column chromatography (gradient from 15% ethyl acetate in hexane [v/v]) gave **54** (1.8 g, 97%). MW 249.36; C₁₅H₂₃NO₂; LCMS (6 min method): *m/z* 250 [M+H]⁺; RT = 0.838.

4-Benzyl-2-[2-methyl-1-(2-trifluoromethyl-phenylsulfanyl)-propyl]-morpholine (55)

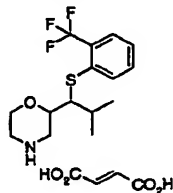


Compound **55** was obtained from **54** in a two-step procedure. To a stirred solution of **54** (1.8 g, 7.2 mmol) in dichloromethane (50 ml) at room temperature was added solid solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 6.2 g, 22 mmol, 3 eq) followed methanesulphonyl chloride (1.12 ml, 14 mmol). After stirring for one hour, the reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrates washed with brine and dried over magnesium sulphate to give the intermediate mesylate as a yellow oil (2.93 g of isolated crude product). The crude product was taken up in dry dimethylformamide (50 ml), 2-trifluoromethyl benzenethiol (2.1 ml, 14 mmol) and solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 0.55 g, 1.95 mmol) were added and the mixture heated to 70°C and stirred for 72 hours. The reaction was quenched by addition of water (50 ml) and sodium hydroxide solution (70 ml of a 2N solution). The aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether (3x50 ml), washed with brine and dried over magnesium sulphate. Purification by ion-exchange

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chromatography followed by preparative HPLC gave **55**. MW 409.52; $C_{22}H_{26}F_3NOS$; LCMS (6 min method): m/z 410 $[M+H]^+$; RT = 3.398.

2-[2-Methyl-1-(2-trifluoromethyl-phenylsulfanyl)-propyl]-morpholine (56)



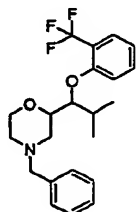
5

Compound **56** (Example 16) was obtained from **55** (0.8 g, 1.95 mmol), solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 1.65 g, 5.85 mmol, 3 eq) and α -chloroethyl chloroformate (0.4 ml, 3.9 mmol, 2 eq) in anhydrous dichloromethane (20 ml) following General Procedure 2a as a colourless oil (0.5 g, 85% yield).
 10 Chiral HPLC on a ChiralCel-OD(3671) column using 50% heptane in ethanol [v/v] gave 2 fractions (Rt = 8.793 min and 10.443 min). Conversion into fumarate salt **56** was carried out by dissolving in diethyl ether and addition of small amount of methanol. Data for **56** derived from fraction with Rt = 8.793 min: MW 435.46; $C_{19}H_{24}F_3NO_5S$; 1H NMR (d_3 -MeOD): 6.2-6.3 (2H, m), 6.1-6.2 (1H, m), 5.2 (1H, s),
 15 2.6-2.7 (2H, m), 2.2-2.4 (1H, m), 1.6-1.9 (4H, m), 1.6-1.7 (1H, m), -0.4- -0.5 (6H, m).

Example 17:

2-[2-Methyl-1-(2-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-propyl]-morpholine (58)

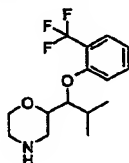
20 **4-Benzyl-2-[2-methyl-1-(2-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-propyl]-morpholine (57)**



To a solution of **53a** (0.146 g, 0.585 mmol) in dry dimethylformamide (2 ml) under nitrogen and ice-cooling was added sodium hydride (26 mg of a 60% dispersion in

oil, 0.644 mmol) portionwise. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature for 30 minutes before addition of 2-fluoro-benzotrifluoride (0.07 ml, 0.66 mmol). After stirring for 12 hours, another 0.5 equivalents of reagents were added and the reaction mixture heated to 40°C for 30 minutes and then to 60°C for another 2 hours. The crude reaction mixture was purified by ion-exchange column chromatography followed by preparative HPLC to give **57** (0.208 g, 92% yield) MW 393.45; C₂₂H₂₆F₃NO₂; LCMS (6 min method): *m/z* 394 [M+H]⁺; RT = 3.150.

2-[2-Methyl-1-(2-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-propyl]-morpholine (58)



10

Compound **58** (Example 17) was obtained from **57** (0.21 g, 0.53 mmol), solid supported Hünig's base (Argonaut, 3.56 mmol/g, 0.45 g, 1.5 mmol, 3 eq) and α-chloroethyl chloroformate (0.11 ml, 1.06 mmol, 2 eq) in anhydrous dichloromethane (10 ml) following General Procedure 2 as a colourless oil (0.147 g, 92% yield) MW 303.33; C₁₅H₂₀F₃NO₂; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.5-7.6 (1H, m), 7.2-7.4 (1H, m), 7.0-7.1 (1H, m), 6.8-6.95 (1H, m), 4.15-4.25 (1H, m), 3.6-3.9 (2H, m), 3.4-3.6 (1H, m), 2.6-2.9 (4H, m), 2.15 (1H, br, s) 1.8-2.1 (1H, m), 1.1-1.2 (6H, m); LCMS (12 min method): *m/z* 304 [M+H]⁺; RT = 4.862.

15

The pharmacological profile of the present compounds may be demonstrated as follows. All of the exemplified compounds above have been found to exhibit a K_i value less than 500nM at the norepinephrine transporter as determined using the scintillation proximity assay described below. Furthermore, all of the exemplified compounds above have been found to selectively inhibit the norepinephrine transporter relative to the serotonin and dopamine transporters by a factor of at least five using the scintillation proximity assays as described below.

20

25

Generation of stable cell-lines expressing the human dopamine, norepinephrine and serotonin transporters

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Standard molecular cloning techniques were used to generate stable cell-lines expressing the human dopamine, norepinephrine and serotonin transporters. The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used in order to isolate and amplify each of the three full-length cDNAs from an appropriate cDNA library. Primers for PCR
5 were designed using the following published sequence data:

Human dopamine transporter: GenBank M95167. Reference: Vandenberg DJ, Persico AM and Uhl GR. *A human dopamine transporter cDNA predicts reduced glycosylation, displays a novel repetitive element and provides racially-dimorphic TaqI RFLPs*. Molecular Brain Research (1992) volume 15, pages 161-
10 166.

Human norepinephrine transporter: GenBank M65105. Reference: Pacholczyk T, Blakely, RD and Amara SG. *Expression cloning of a cocaine- and antidepressant-sensitive human noradrenaline transporter*. Nature (1991) volume 350, pages 350-354.

15 Human serotonin transporter: GenBank L05568. Reference: Ramamoorthy S, Bauman AL, Moore KR, Han H, Yang-Feng T, Chang AS, Ganapathy V and Blakely RD. *Antidepressant- and cocaine-sensitive human serotonin transporter: Molecular cloning, expression, and chromosomal localization*. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA (1993) volume 90, pages 2542-2546.

20 The PCR products were cloned into a mammalian expression vector (eg pcDNA3.1 (Invitrogen)) using standard ligation techniques. The constructs were then used to stably transfect HEK293 cells using a commercially available lipofection reagent (LipofectamineTM – Invitrogen) following the manufacture's protocol.

25

Scintillation proximity assays for determining the affinity of test ligands at the norepinephrine transporter.

The compounds of the present invention are norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, and possess excellent activity in, for example, a scintillation proximity
30 assay (e.g. J. Gobel, D.L. Saussy and A. Goetz, J. Pharmacol. Toxicol. (1999), 42, 237-244). Thus ³H-nisoxetine binding to norepinephrine re-uptake sites in a cell line

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transfected with DNA encoding human norepinephrine transporter binding protein has been used to determine the affinity of ligands at the norepinephrine transporter.

Membrane Preparation:

5 Cell pastes from large scale production of HEK-293 cells expressing cloned human norepinephrine transporters were homogenized in 4 volumes 50mM Tris-HCl containing 300mM NaCl and 5mM KCl, pH 7.4. The homogenate was centrifuged twice (40,000g, 10min, 4°C) with pellet re-suspension in 4 volumes of Tris-HCl buffer containing the above reagents after the first spin and 8 volumes
10 after the second spin. The suspended homogenate was centrifuged (100g, 10min, 4°C) and the supernatant kept and re-centrifuged (40,000g, 20min, 4°C). The pellet was resuspended in Tris-HCl buffer containing the above reagents along with 10%w/v sucrose and 0.1mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF). The membrane preparation was stored in aliquots (1ml) at -80°C until required. The
15 protein concentration of the membrane preparation was determined using a bicinchoninic acid (BCA) protein assay reagent kit (available from Pierce).

[³H]-Nisoxetine Binding Assay:

Each well of a 96 well microtitre plate was set up to contain the following:

20	50µl	2nM [N-methyl- ³ H]-Nisoxetine hydrochloride (70-87Ci/mmol, from NEN Life Science Products)
	75µl	Assay buffer (50mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4 containing 300mM NaCl and 5mM KCl)
	25µl	Test compound, assay buffer (total binding) or 10µM Desipramine HCl
25		(non-specific binding)
	50µl	Wheatgerm agglutinin coated poly (vinyltoluene) (WGA PVT) SPA Beads (Amersham Biosciences RPNQ0001) (10mg/ml)
	50µl	Membrane (0.2mg protein per ml)

The microtitre plates were incubated at room temperature for 10 hours prior
30 to reading in a Trilux scintillation counter. The results were analysed using an automatic spline fitting programme (Multicalc, Packard, Milton Keynes, UK) to provide Ki values for each of the test compounds.

Serotonin Binding Assay

The ability of a test compound to compete with [³H]-citalopram for its binding sites on cloned human serotonin transporter containing membranes has been used as a measure of test compound ability to block serotonin uptake via its specific transporter (Ramamoorthy, S., Giovanetti, E., Qian, Y., Blakely, R., (1998) J. Biol. Chem. 273, 2458).

Membrane Preparation:

Membrane preparation is essentially similar to that for the norepinephrine transporter containing membranes as described above. The membrane preparation was stored in aliquots (1ml) at -70°C until required. The protein concentration of the membrane preparation was determined using a BCA protein assay reagent kit.

[³H]-Citalopram Binding Assay:

Each well of a 96 well microtitre plate was set up to contain the following:

- | | |
|------|---|
| 50μl | 2nM [³ H]-Citalopram (60-86Ci/mmol, Amersham Biosciences) |
| 75μl | Assay buffer (50mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4 containing 150mM NaCl and 5mM KCl) |
| 25μl | Diluted compound, assay buffer (total binding) or 100μM Fluoxetine (non-specific binding) |
| 50μl | WGA PVT SPA Beads (40mg/ml) |
| 50μl | Membrane preparation (0.4mg protein per ml) |

The microtitre plates were incubated at room temperature for 10 hours prior to reading in a Trilux scintillation counter. The results were analysed using an automatic spline fitting programme (Multicalc, Packard, Milton Keynes, UK) to provide K_i (nM) values for each of the unknown compounds.

Dopamine Binding Assay

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The ability of a test compound to compete with [3 H]-WIN35,428 for its binding sites on human cell membranes containing cloned human dopamine transporter has been used as a measure of the ability of such test compounds to block dopamine uptake via its specific transporter (Ramamoorthy et al 1998 *supra*).

5

Membrane Preparation:

Is essentially the same as for membranes containing cloned human serotonin transporter as described above.

10 [3 H]-WIN35,428 Binding Assay:

Each well of a 96well microtitre plate was set up to contain the following:

50 μ l 4nM [3 H]-WIN35,428 (84-87Ci/mmol, from NEN Life Science Products)

75 μ l Assay buffer (50mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4 containing 150mM NaCl and 5mM KCl)

15 25 μ l Diluted compound, assay buffer (total binding) or 100 μ M Nomifensine (non-specific binding)

50 μ l WGA PVT SPA Beads (10mg/ml)

50 μ l Membrane preparation (0.2mg protein per ml.)

The microtitre plates were incubated at room temperature for 120 minutes prior to reading in a Trilux scintillation counter. The results were analysed using an automatic spline fitting programme (Multicalc, Packard, Milton Keynes, UK) to provide K_i values for each of the unknown compounds.

20

In Vitro Determination of the Interaction of compounds with CYP2D6 in Human

25 Hepatic Microsomes

Cytochrome P450 2D6 (CYP2D6) is a mammalian enzyme which is commonly associated with the metabolism of around 30% of pharmaceutical compounds. Moreover, this enzyme shows a genetic polymorphism with as a consequence a presence in the population of poor and normal metabolizers. A low involvement of CYP2D6 in the metabolism of compounds (i.e. the compound being

30 a poor substrate of CYP2D6) is desirable in order to reduce any variability from

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subject to subject in the pharmacokinetics of the compound. Also, compounds with a low inhibitor potential for CYP2D6 are desirable in order to avoid drug-drug interactions with co-administered drugs that are substrates of CYP2D6. Compounds may be tested both as substrates and as inhibitors of this enzyme by means of the following assays.

CYP2D6 substrate assay

Principle:

This assay determines the extent of the CYP2D6 enzyme involvement in the total oxidative metabolism of a compound in microsomes. Preferred compounds of the present invention exhibit less than 75% total metabolism via the CYP2D6 pathway.

For this in vitro assay, the extent of oxidative metabolism in human liver microsomes (HLM) is determined after a 30 minute incubation in the absence and presence of Quinidine, a specific chemical inhibitor of CYP2D6. The difference in the extent of metabolism in absence and presence of the inhibitor indicates the involvement of CYP2D6 in the metabolism of the compound.

Materials and Methods:

Human liver microsomes (mixture of 20 different donors, mixed gender) were acquired from Human Biologics (Scottsdale, AZ, USA). Quinidine and β -NADPH (β -Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate, reduced form, tetrasodium salt) were purchased from Sigma (St Louis, MO, USA). All the other reagents and solvents were of analytical grade. A stock solution of the new chemical entity (NCE) was prepared in a mixture of Acetonitrile/Water to reach a final concentration of acetonitrile in the incubation below 0.5%.

The microsomal incubation mixture (total volume 0.1 mL) contained the NCE (4 μ M), β -NADPH (1 mM), microsomal proteins (0.5 mg/mL), and Quinidine (0 or 2 μ M) in 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer pH 7.4. The mixture was incubated for 30 minutes at 37 °C in a shaking waterbath. The reaction was terminated by the addition of acetonitrile (75 μ L). The samples were vortexed and the denaturated proteins were removed by centrifugation. The amount of NCE in the

supernatant was analyzed by liquid chromatography /mass spectrometry (LC/MS) after addition of an internal standard. A sample was also taken at the start of the incubation (t=0), and analysed similarly.

Analysis of the NCE was performed by liquid chromatography /mass spectrometry. Ten μL of diluted samples (20 fold dilution in the mobile phase) were injected onto a Spherisorb CN Column, 5 μM and 2.1 mm x 100 mm (Waters corp. Milford, MA, USA). The mobile phase consisting of a mixture of Solvent A/Solvent B, 30/70 (v/v) was pumped (Alliance 2795, Waters corp. Milford, MA, USA) through the column at a flow rate of 0.2 ml/minute. Solvent A and Solvent B were a mixture of ammonium formate $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M pH 4.5/ methanol in the proportions 95/5 (v/v) and 10/90 (v/v), for solvent A and solvent B, respectively. The NCE and the internal standard were quantified by monitoring their molecular ion using a mass spectrometer ZMD or ZQ (Waters-Micromass corp, Machester, UK) operated in a positive electrospray ionisation.

The extent of CYP2D6 involvement (% of CYP2D6 involvement) was calculated comparing the extent of metabolism in absence and in presence of quinidine in the incubation.

The extent of metabolism without inhibitor (%) was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(\text{NCE response in samples without inhibitor})_{\text{time 0}} - (\text{NCE response in samples without inhibitor})_{\text{time 30}}}{(\text{NCE response in samples without inhibitor})_{\text{time 0}}} \times 100$$

The extent of metabolism with inhibitor (%) was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(\text{NCE response in samples without inhibitor})_{\text{time 0}} - (\text{NCE response in samples with inhibitor})_{\text{time 30}}}{(\text{NCE response in samples without inhibitor})_{\text{time 0}}} \times 100$$

where the NCE response is the area of the NCE divided by the area of the internal standard in the LC/MS analysis chromatogram, time0 and time30 correspond to the 0 and 30 minutes incubation time.

The % of CYP2D6 involvement was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(\% \text{ extent of metabolism without inhibitor}) - (\% \text{ extent of metabolism with inhibitor})}{\% \text{ extent of metabolism without inhibitor}} \times 100$$

CYP2D6 inhibitor assay

Principle:

The CYP2D6 inhibitor assay evaluates the potential for a compound to inhibit CYP2D6. This is performed by the measurement of the inhibition of the bufuralol 1'-hydroxylase activity by the compound compared to a control. The 1'-hydroxylation of bufuralol is a metabolic reaction specific to CYP2D6. Preferred compounds of the present invention exhibit an IC_{50} higher than 6 μ M for CYP2D6 activity, the IC_{50} being the concentration of the compound that gives 50 % of inhibition of the CYP2D6 activity.

Material and methods:

Human liver microsomes (mixture of 20 different donors, mixed gender) were acquired from Human Biologics (Scottsdale, AZ). β -NADPH was purchased from Sigma (St Louis, MO). Bufuralol was purchased from Ultrafine (Manchester, UK). All the other reagents and solvents were of analytical grade.

Microsomal incubation mixture (total volume 0.1 mL) contained bufuralol 10 μ M, β -NADPH (2 mM), microsomal proteins (0.5 mg/mL), and the new chemical entity (NCE) (0, 5, and 25 μ M) in 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer pH 7.4. The mixture was incubated in a shaking waterbath at 37 °C for 5 minutes. The reaction was terminated by the addition of methanol (75 μ L). The samples were vortexed and the denaturated proteins were removed by centrifugation. The supernatant was analyzed by liquid chromatography connected to a fluorescence detector. The formation of the 1'-hydroxybufuralol was monitored in control samples (0 μ M NCE) and in the samples incubated in presence of the NCE. The stock solution of NCE was prepared in a mixture of Acetonitrile/Water to reach a final concentration of acetonitrile in the incubation below 1.0%.

The determination of 1'-hydroxybufuralol in the samples was performed by liquid chromatography with fluorimetric detection as described below. Twenty five μ L samples were injected onto a Chromolith Performance RP-18e column (100 mm

x 4.6 mm) (Merck KGAA, Darmstadt, Germany). The mobile phase, consisting of a mixture of solvent A and solvent B whose the proportions changed according the following linear gradient, was pumped through the column at a flow rate of 1 ml/min:

Time (minutes)	Solvent A (%)	Solvent B (%)
0	65	35
2.0	65	35
2.5	0	100
5.5	0	100
6.0	65	35

5

Solvent A and Solvent B consisted of a mixture of 0.02 M potassium dihydrogenophosphate buffer pH3/ methanol in the proportion 90/10 (v/v) for solvent A and 10/90 (v/v) for solvent B. The run time was 7.5 minutes. Formation of 1'-hydroxybufuralol was monitored by fluorimetric detection with extinction at λ 252 nm and emission at λ 302 nm.

10

The IC_{50} of the NCE for CYP2D6 was calculated by the measurement of the percent of inhibition of the formation of the 1'-hydroxybufuralol in presence of the NCE compared to control samples (no NCE) at a known concentration of the NCE.

15

The percent of inhibition of the formation of the 1'-hydroxybufuralol is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(1'\text{-hydroxybufuralol formed without inhibitor}) - (1'\text{-hydroxybufuralol formed with inhibitor})}{(1'\text{-hydroxybufuralol area formed without inhibitor})} \times 100$$

The IC_{50} is calculated from the percent inhibition of the formation of the 1'-hydroxybufuralol as follows (assuming competitive inhibition):

20

$$\frac{\text{NCE Concentration} \times (100 - \text{Percent of inhibition})}{\text{Percent of inhibition}}$$

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The IC₅₀ estimation is assumed valid if inhibition is between 20% and 80% (Moody GC, Griffin SJ, Mather AN, McGinnity DF, Riley RJ. 1999. Fully automated analysis of activities catalyzed by the major human liver cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzymes: assessment of human CYP inhibition potential. *Xenobiotica*, 29(1): 53-75).

5

X-RAY CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC DATA FOR THE COMPOUND OF
EXAMPLE 1

Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for 2003xf.

5	Identification code	2003xf
	Empirical formula	C ₁₈ H ₁₉ Cl F ₃ N O S
	Formula weight	389.85
	Temperature	107(2) K
10	Wavelength	0.71073 Å
	Crystal system, space group	Monoclinic, P2(1)
	Unit cell dimensions	a = 9.984(2) Å alpha = 90 deg. b = 5.6484(13) Å beta = 100.867(4) deg. c = 15.931(4) Å gamma = 90 deg.
15	Volume	882.4(4) Å ³
	Z, Calculated density	2, 1.467 Mg/m ³
	Absorption coefficient	0.371 mm ⁻¹
	F(000)	404
	Crystal size	.06 x .08 x .18 mm
20	Theta range for data collection	1.30 to 28.20 deg.
	Limiting indices	11 ≤ h ≤ 13, -7 ≤ k ≤ 7, -20 ≤ l ≤ 19
	Reflections collected / unique	5986 / 3378 [R(int) = 0.0661]
	Completeness to theta = 28.20	92.9 %
	Absorption correction	None
25	Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
	Data / restraints / parameters	3378 / 1 / 234
	Goodness-of-fit on F ²	0.846
	Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.0488, wR2 = 0.0908
	R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.1227, wR2 = 0.1101
30	Absolute structure parameter	0.11(10)
	Largest diff. peak and hole	0.548 and -0.444 e.Å ⁻³

X-RAY CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC DATA FOR THE COMPOUND OF
EXAMPLE 1

Table 2. Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for 2003xf.
 U(eq) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized Uij tensor.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
10	S(8)	8641(1)	5291(2)	2641(1) 35(1)
	O(1)	10279(3)	2645(5)	4200(2) 24(1)
	C(7)	9992(5)	3088(8)	2678(3) 25(1)
	F(3)	5136(4)	4842(7)	443(2) 65(1)
	N(4)	13055(4)	1352(9)	4386(3) 21(1)
15	C(5)	12147(4)	1431(8)	3536(3) 22(1)
	F(2)	7264(4)	4253(5)	644(2) 51(1)
	C(20)	10490(5)	1794(8)	1263(3) 31(1)
	F(1)	6497(4)	7227(5)	1228(2) 48(1)
	C(15)	10669(5)	3416(8)	1925(3) 24(1)
20	C(6)	11008(5)	3187(8)	3525(3) 24(1)
	C(16)	11472(5)	5394(10)	1846(3) 32(1)
	C(10)	6184(5)	3389(9)	1805(3) 26(1)
	C(13)	5978(5)	382(11)	3117(4) 40(1)
	C(9)	7190(5)	3438(9)	2506(3) 30(1)
25	C(3)	12283(5)	976(8)	5085(3) 27(1)
	C(12)	4992(5)	364(10)	2423(3) 31(1)
	C(2)	11168(5)	2787(9)	5010(3) 28(1)
	C(21)	6253(6)	4934(11)	1033(4) 41(2)
	C(18)	11846(5)	4080(10)	494(3) 33(1)
30	C(17)	12048(5)	5721(9)	1131(4) 36(1)
	C(19)	11078(5)	2138(9)	552(4) 35(1)
	C(11)	5062(5)	1943(9)	1738(4) 42(2)
	C(14)	7065(6)	1852(10)	3160(4) 43(2)
	Cl(1)	4131(1)	6360(2)	4214(1) 30(1)

X-RAY CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC DATA FOR THE COMPOUND OF
EXAMPLE 1

Table 3. Bond lengths [Å] and angles [deg] for 2003xf.

5		
	S(8)-C(9)	1.767(5)
	S(8)-C(7)	1.828(5)
	O(1)-C(2)	1.424(5)
	O(1)-C(6)	1.440(5)
10	C(7)-C(15)	1.495(6)
	C(7)-C(6)	1.528(6)
	F(3)-C(21)	1.318(6)
	N(4)-C(5)	1.481(5)
	N(4)-C(3)	1.484(6)
15	C(5)-C(6)	1.507(6)
	F(2)-C(21)	1.337(6)
	C(20)-C(19)	1.385(7)
	C(20)-C(15)	1.383(6)
	F(1)-C(21)	1.343(6)
20	C(15)-C(16)	1.395(6)
	C(16)-C(17)	1.382(7)
	C(10)-C(9)	1.354(6)
	C(10)-C(11)	1.374(7)
	C(10)-C(21)	1.520(8)
25	C(13)-C(12)	1.334(6)
	C(13)-C(14)	1.358(7)
	C(9)-C(14)	1.397(7)
	C(3)-C(2)	1.500(6)
	C(12)-C(11)	1.421(7)
30	C(18)-C(19)	1.351(7)
	C(18)-C(17)	1.360(7)
	C(9)-S(8)-C(7)	100.6(2)
	C(2)-O(1)-C(6)	110.4(4)
	C(15)-C(7)-C(6)	112.3(4)
35	C(15)-C(7)-S(8)	109.4(3)
	C(6)-C(7)-S(8)	111.5(3)
	C(5)-N(4)-C(3)	112.0(4)
	N(4)-C(5)-C(6)	11.2(4)

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	C(19)-C(20)-C(15)	121.2(5)
	C(20)-C(15)-C(16)	117.1(5)
	C(20)-C(15)-C(7)	121.1(5)
	C(16)-C(15)-C(7)	121.8(5)
5	O(1)-C(6)-C(5)	109.7(4)
	O(1)-C(6)-C(7)	107.9(4)
	C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	111.1(4)
	C(17)-C(16)-C(15)	121.2(5)
	C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	122.9(5)
10	C(9)-C(10)-C(21)	121.0(5)
	C(11)-C(10)-C(21)	116.0(5)
	C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	120.3(6)
	C(10)-C(9)-C(14)	116.4(5)
	C(10)-C(9)-S(8)	125.2(4)
15	C(14)-C(9)-S(8)	118.4(4)
	N(4)-C(3)-C(2)	109.0(4)
	C(13)-C(12)-C(11)	119.7(5)
	O(1)-C(2)-C(3)	111.1(4)
	F(3)-C(21)-F(1)	107.1(5)
20	F(3)-C(21)-F(2)	105.6(5)
	F(1)-C(21)-F(2)	105.4(5)
	F(3)-C(21)-C(10)	113.2(5)
	F(1)-C(21)-C(10)	113.6(5)
	F(2)-C(21)-C(10)	111.4(5)
25	C(19)-C(18)-C(17)	120.6(5)
	C(18)-C(17)-C(16)	119.8(5)
	C(18)-C(19)-C(20)	120.2(5)
	C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	118.1(5)
	C(13)-C(14)-C(9)	122.5(5)

30

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

X-RAY CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC DATA FOR THE COMPOUND OF
EXAMPLE 1

Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for 2003xf.

5 The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2 \pi^2 [h^2 a^{*2} U_{11} + \dots$
 $+ 2 h k a^* b^* U_{12}]$

		U11	U22	U33	U23	U13	U12
10	S(8)	24(1)	24(1)	53(1)	-1(1)	-1(1)	4(1)
	O(1)	24(2)	23(2)	24(2)	3(2)	0(2)	-2(2)
	C(7)	20(3)	23(2)	27(3)	-3(2)	-8(3)	0(2)
	F(3)	55(2)	88(3)	42(2)	15(2)	-16(2)	-13(2)
	N(4)	19(2)	14(2)	31(3)	3(2)	3(2)	-3(3)
15	C(5)	22(3)	16(2)	26(3)	-4(2)	2(2)	2(3)
	F(2)	69(3)	53(2)	39(2)	5(2)	29(2)	3(2)
	C(20)	29(3)	28(3)	31(3)	-12(3)	-5(3)	-1(2)
	F(1)	61(2)	35(2)	46(2)	5(2)	5(2)	5(2)
	C(15)	20(3)	22(3)	27(3)	2(3)	-3(2)	5(2)
20	C(6)	23(3)	17(2)	33(3)	-1(2)	11(3)	1(2)
	C(16)	40(3)	22(2)	31(3)	-3(3)	1(3)	-7(3)
	C(10)	20(3)	30(3)	27(3)	2(3)	8(3)	4(3)
	C(13)	33(3)	45(3)	42(4)	3(3)	7(3)	0(3)
	C(9)	20(3)	38(3)	31(4)	-8(3)	2(3)	7(3)
25	C(3)	22(3)	28(3)	32(3)	10(2)	5(2)	0(2)
	C(12)	22(3)	29(2)	41(4)	-1(3)	8(3)	-7(3)
	C(2)	28(3)	34(3)	22(3)	-2(3)	3(3)	4(2)
	C(21)	27(4)	50(4)	43(4)	-16(3)	-1(3)	10(3)
	C(18)	24(3)	44(3)	30(4)	-1(3)	3(3)	11(3)
30	C(17)	42(4)	26(3)	40(4)	0(3)	9(3)	-6(2)
	C(19)	33(3)	38(3)	33(4)	-9(3)	2(3)	6(3)
	C(11)	20(3)	49(4)	52(4)	-18(3)	-3(3)	8(3)
	C(14)	35(4)	72(5)	22(3)	16(3)	-1(3)	-4(3)
35	Cl(1)	24(1)	16(1)	46(1)	1(1)	-1(1)	-1(1)

X-RAY CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC DATA FOR THE COMPOUND OF
EXAMPLE 1

Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for 2003xf.

		x	y	z	U(eq)
	H(7A)	9558	1486	2630	30
10	H(5A)	11757	-162	3392	26
	H(5B)	12685	1877	3099	26
	H(20A)	9954	420	1297	37
	H(6A)	11398	4819	3611	29
	H(16A)	11626	6536	2292	38
15	H(13A)	5919	-637	3583	48
	H(3A)	12902	1128	5645	33
	H(3B)	11886	-636	5043	33
	H(12A)	4246	-700	2387	37
	H(2A)	10639	2529	5468	34
20	H(2B)	11575	4389	5085	34
	H(18A)	12248	4302	5	40
	H(17A)	12584	7087	1084	43
	H(19A)	10941	1005	103	42
	H(11A)	4354	1998	1248	50
25	H(14A)	7767	1799	3653	52
	H(4B)	13680(60)	2600(100)	4430(30)	53(19)
	H(4A)	13580(50)	230(90)	4400(30)	29(17)

X-RAY CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC DATA FOR THE COMPOUND OF
EXAMPLE 1

Table 6. Torsion angles [deg] for 2003xf.

5		
	C(9)-S(8)-C(7)-C(15)	115.5(4)
	C(9)-S(8)-C(7)-C(6)	-119.7(4)
	C(3)-N(4)-C(5)-C(6)	52.2(6)
	C(19)-C(20)-C(15)-C(16)	-0.4(7)
10	C(19)-C(20)-C(15)-C(7)	177.8(4)
	C(6)-C(7)-C(15)-C(20)	126.4(5)
	S(8)-C(7)-C(15)-C(20)	-109.2(4)
	C(6)-C(7)-C(15)-C(16)	-55.5(6)
	S(8)-C(7)-C(15)-C(16)	68.9(5)
15	C(2)-O(1)-C(6)-C(5)	60.7(5)
	C(2)-O(1)-C(6)-C(7)	-178.1(4)
	N(4)-C(5)-C(6)-O(1)	-55.1(5)
	N(4)-C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	-174.3(4)
	C(15)-C(7)-C(6)-O(1)	-175.0(4)
20	S(8)-C(7)-C(6)-O(1)	61.9(4)
	C(15)-C(7)-C(6)-C(5)	-54.7(5)
	S(8)-C(7)-C(6)-C(5)	-177.8(3)
	C(20)-C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	0.7(7)
	C(7)-C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	-177.4(5)
25	C(11)-C(10)-C(9)-C(14)	2.6(8)
	C(21)-C(10)-C(9)-C(14)	-176.4(5)
	C(11)-C(10)-C(9)-S(8)	-178.8(4)
	C(21)-C(10)-C(9)-S(8)	2.2(7)
	C(7)-S(8)-C(9)-C(10)	-114.6(5)
30	C(7)-S(8)-C(9)-C(14)	64.0(5)
	C(5)-N(4)-C(3)-C(2)	-52.6(6)
	C(14)-C(13)-C(12)-C(11)	-1.9(8)
	C(6)-O(1)-C(2)-C(3)	-63.3(5)
	N(4)-C(3)-C(2)-O(1)	58.2(5)
35	C(9)-C(10)-C(21)-F(3)	-173.8(5)
	C(11)-C(10)-C(21)-F(3)	7.1(7)
	C(9)-C(10)-C(21)-F(1)	-51.3(7)
	C(11)-C(10)-C(21)-F(1)	129.6(5)

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	C(9)-C(10)-C(21)-F(2)	67.4(7)
	C(11)-C(10)-C(21)-F(2)	-111.6(5)
	C(19)-C(18)-C(17)-C(16)	0.5(8)
	C(15)-C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	-0.7(8)
5	C(17)-C(18)-C(19)-C(20)	-0.2(8)
	C(15)-C(20)-C(19)-C(18)	0.1(8)
	C(9)-C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	-2.7(8)
	C(21)-C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	176.3(5)
	C(13)-C(12)-C(11)-C(10)	2.3(8)
10	C(12)-C(13)-C(14)-C(9)	1.9(8)
	C(10)-C(9)-C(14)-C(13)	-2.1(8)
	S(8)-C(9)-C(14)-C(13)	179.2(4)

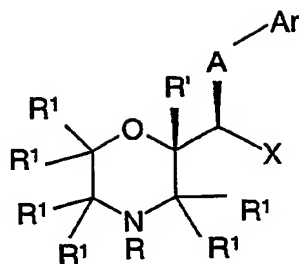
Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms

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CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I)



(I)

5

wherein:

A is S or O;

R is H;

Ar is a phenyl group optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents each
 10 independently selected from C₁-C₄ alkyl, O(C₁-C₄ alkyl), S(C₁-C₄ alkyl), halo, hydroxy, CO₂(C₁-C₄ alkyl), pyridyl, thiophenyl and phenyl optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents each independently selected from halo, C₁-C₄ alkyl, or O(C₁-C₄ alkyl);

X is a phenyl group optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents each
 15 independently selected from halo, C₁-C₄ alkyl, or O(C₁-C₄ alkyl); a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; a C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl group or a CH₂(C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl) group;

R' is H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

each R¹ is independently H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

wherein each above-mentioned C₁-C₄ alkyl group is optionally substituted with one
 20 or more halo atoms;

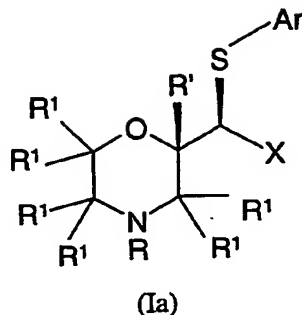
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

with the proviso that, when A is O, X is a C₁-C₄ alkyl group, a C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl group or a CH₂(C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl) group.

- 25 2. A compound as claimed in claim 1 where A is S.

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3. A compound of formula (Ia)



wherein:

5 R is H;

Ar is a phenyl group optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents each independently selected from C₁-C₄ alkyl, O(C₁-C₄ alkyl), S(C₁-C₄ alkyl), halo, and phenyl optionally substituted with substituents each independently selected from halo, C₁-C₄ alkyl, or O(C₁-C₄ alkyl);

10 X is a phenyl group optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents each independently selected from halo, C₁-C₄ alkyl, or O(C₁-C₄ alkyl);

R' is H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

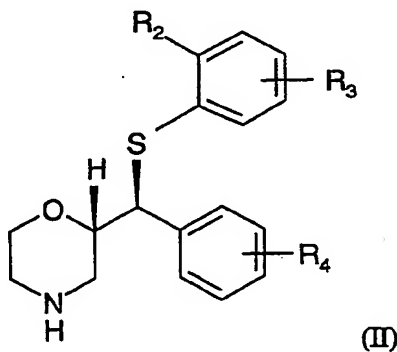
each R¹ is independently H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

wherein each above-mentioned C₁-C₄ alkyl group is optionally substituted with one

15 or more halo atoms;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

4. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, represented by the formula (II);



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wherein

R₂ and R₃ are each independently selected from H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, O(C₁-C₄ alkyl), S(C₁-C₄ alkyl), halo and phenyl; and

R₄ is selected from H and C₁-C₄ alkyl;

5 wherein each above-mentioned C₁-C₄ alkyl group is optionally substituted with one or more halo atoms;

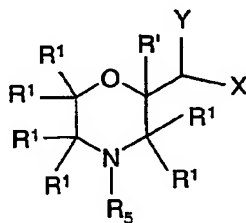
and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

5. A compound as claimed in claim 4, wherein R₂ is selected from C₁-C₄ alkyl, O(C₁-C₄ alkyl), F and Ph; wherein each above-mentioned C₁-C₄ alkyl group is optionally substituted with one or more halo atoms.

6. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 4 and 5, wherein R₃ is hydrogen.

7. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 4, 5 and 6, wherein R₄ is hydrogen.

8. A method of preparing a compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, comprising reacting a compound of the formula (III):

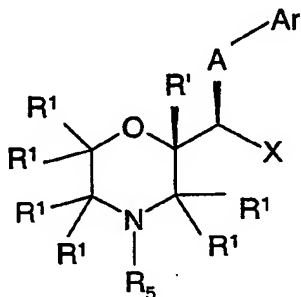


(III)

where R₅ is a protecting group, e.g. benzyl, X, R' and R¹ are as defined in formula (I) in claim 1 above and Y is a leaving group, with an aryl thiol or hydroxy aryl compound.

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9. A method of preparing a compound as claimed in any one claims 1 to 7, comprising deprotecting a compound of the formula (IV):



(IV)

where R_5 is a protecting group and A, Ar, X, R' and R^1 are as defined in formula (I) in claim 1 above to provide a compound of formula (I), optionally followed by the step of forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

10. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1-7, for use as a pharmaceutical.
11. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1-7, for use as a selective inhibitor of the reuptake of norepinephrine.
12. The use of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1-7, for treating a disorder associated with norepinephrine dysfunction in mammals.
13. The use of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1-7, for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disorder associated with norepinephrine dysfunction in mammals.

14. A method for selectively inhibiting the reuptake of norepinephrine in mammals, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1-7, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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15. A method for treating disorders associated with norepinephrine dysfunction in mammals, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1-7, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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16. A method or use as claimed in any one of claims 12, 13 and 15, wherein the disorder is selected from nervous system conditions selected from the group consisting of an addictive disorder and withdrawal syndrome, an adjustment disorder (including depressed mood, anxiety, mixed anxiety and depressed mood, disturbance of conduct, and mixed disturbance of conduct and mood), an age-associated learning and mental disorder (including Alzheimer's disease), alcohol addiction, anorexia nervosa, apathy, an attention-deficit disorder (ADD) due to general medical conditions, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), bipolar disorder, bulimia nervosa, chronic fatigue syndrome, chronic or acute stress, cognitive disorders including mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and cognitive impairment associated with schizophrenia (CIAS), conduct disorder, cyclothymic disorder, dementia of the Alzheimers type (DAT), depression (including adolescent depression and minor depression), dysthymic disorder, emotional dysregulation, fibromyalgia and other somatoform disorders (including somatization disorder, conversion disorder, pain disorder, hypochondriasis, body dysmorphic disorder, undifferentiated somatoform disorder, and somatoform NOS), generalized anxiety disorder, hypotensive states including orthostatic hypotension, incontinence (i.e., stress incontinence, genuine stress incontinence, and mixed incontinence), an inhalation disorder, an intoxication disorder, mania, migraine headaches, neuropathic pain, nicotine addiction, obesity (i.e., reducing the weight of obese or overweight patients), obsessive compulsive disorders and related spectrum disorders, oppositional defiant disorder, pain including chronic pain, neuropathic

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pain and antinociceptive pain, panic disorder, peripheral neuropathy, post-traumatic stress disorder, premenstrual dysphoric disorder (i.e., premenstrual syndrome and late luteal phase dysphoric disorder), psoriasis, psychoactive substance use disorders, a psychotic disorder (including schizophrenia, schizoaffective and schizophreniform disorders), seasonal affective disorder, a sleep disorder (such as narcolepsy and enuresis), social phobia (including social anxiety disorder), a specific developmental disorder, selective serotonin reuptake inhibition (SSRI) "poop out" syndrome (i.e., wherein a patient who fails to maintain a satisfactory response to SSRI therapy after an initial period of satisfactory response), TIC disorders (e.g., Tourette's Disease), tobacco addiction and vascular dementia.

17. A method or use as claimed in any one of claims 12, 13 and 15, wherein the disorder is attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, ADHD.

18. A composition comprising a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, excipient or carrier.

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